

ARMY NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR JOURNAL. AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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WHOLE NUMBER 713.

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THE Colt Arm Co., with the New Year, have brought forth a new Colt, that is certain, from its merit, to take at once a high position among firearms.

The LIGHTNING COLT is a double-action pistol—that is to say, it can be used either as a self-cocking or as a thumb-cocking pistol. It is always ready, either way, and operates easily. Central fire—sure fire.

It is the same calibre (.38) as the famous old loose ammunition Colt Navy. It is a little over half the weight, yet shoots with twice the power of that arm. It can be shot, all the six chambers, in two seconds. Six thunder-bolts in two seconds. Hence we call it

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No. 21-2,
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At \$12;
Ivory, \$2.50;
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.30 Pony Colt.	8.75	1.50	3.00	60cts.
.32 Ladies' Colt.	9.50	2.00	3.50	60cts.
.38 Pet Colt.	10.00	2.00	3.50	60cts.
.41 Big Colt.	10.50	2.00	3.50	60cts.
.45 Army Peacemaker	17.00	5.00	9.00	1.50
Carbine Breech, \$5.00				
.44 Army.	10.50	5.00	9.00	1.50
.38 Double Action.	18.00	8.50	6.50	1.50
.44 Army Loose Ammunition.	9.00	5.00	9.00	1.50
.41 Horse.	7.00	3.50	—	75cts.
.38 New Pocket.	7.00	—	—	75cts.
.32 Old Model, 7 shot.	4.00	—	—	25cts.
.22 Smith and Wesson, No. 1.	7.00	1.25	—	50cts.
.36 " " No. 2.	15.00	2.50	—	75cts.
.44 " " No. 3.	17.00	5.00	—	1.50
.32 Terror.	6.00	2.00	3.00	50cts.
.38 Bull Dog.	6.50	2.00	3.00	50cts.
.41 Swamp Angel.	7.00	2.00	3.00	50cts.
.33 Sharp's Triumph.	5.00	1.50	2.50	50cts.

Then there is a large list of prices, innumerable names and aliases, some deceptive *counterfeits*, of the good arms, price \$2.00 to \$8.00 each. Consumers are warned against all but forged and wrought work. It is well for dealers to keep samples of the *cast-iron* trash, to enable them, by comparing with the good arms, to show customers how miserably poor they are. Consumers should also bear in mind that there is a class of dealers who will sell a brass gilt watch, representing it to be as good as gold, or a cast-iron nickel-washed pistol, representing it to be equal to the finely forged and wrought work.

CARTRIDGES.—In purchasing cartridges for Colt's New Line, insist upon having .22, .30, .38 and .41 *long*. These sizes *short* are intended for pistols with *cast-iron* frames. All will fit in Colt's New Line, but the long are required for best penetration. We may here mention that there is a way in boring *cast-iron* pistols, which is to make the barrel the size, or nearly the size, of the cylinder. This takes off the strain so that *cast-iron* may stand it; but it destroys the penetration.

We repeat to you, that in order to put all our customers on one footing, we will for the present deliver all the above pistols free of charge for delivery. On receipt of money or post-office order the arm will come to you.



[From the Rod and Gun, Nov. 18, 1876.]

THE REMINGTON GUN.—Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, of the American Rifle Teams, 1874, 1875, and 1876, Lt.-Col. 12th Regt., writes under date of Nov. 10:

I have just returned from the Big South Bay, where I have been gunning for ducks. I tried for the first time the Remington 10 gauge gun I purchased from you last summer. My success with it was excellent. In my judgment its shooting capacity cannot be surpassed. I want no better gun, and if I did I don't believe I could find it, even among the expensive grades of English guns.

H. A. GILDERSLEEVE.

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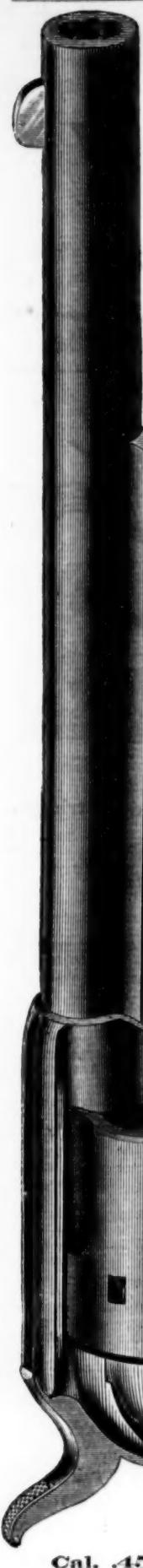
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Cincinnati, Ohio,

THE AGENTS OF COLT'S ARMS COMPANY,

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

SIX NEW MODEL COLT PISTOLS, FIVE POCKET PISTOLS
AND THE PEACEMAKER.



THE PEACEMAKER.

This pistol, for efficiency, safety, simplicity, and lightness, is far in advance of any military pistol that has yet appeared. After an exhaustive trial in competition with all other pistols submitted (six in all) in 1873, it was adopted as the Cavalry pistol of the United States, on the recommendation of the Board of Officers who made the trials, and the whole of the Cavalry has since been armed with it.

Among seven different military pistols experimented upon at Spandau during the past year by the Prussian Government, the firing of this pistol was the best in all respects.

It is confidently recommended to officers of the Army and Navy, guides, hunters, and all who travel among dangerous communities, as the best weapon to carry on the person that has ever been produced.

SEAL OF
ORDNANCE
DEPARTMENT
U. S. A.

EXTRACTS FROM

ORDNANCE NOTES - - NO. 5

WASHINGTON, JUNE 27, 1873.

REVOLVERS USING METALLIC AMMUNITION.

FIRST REPORT on New Model Colt and Smith & Wesson Revolvers. Made at National Armory, December 27, 1873.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., December 27, 1873.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have tested three Smith & Wesson revolvers (new model) and the Colt's revolver (new model), submitted by Gen. W. B. Franklin, and have the honor to make the following report thereon:

[DESCRIPTION OMITTED.]

The new model Colt revolver is not an alteration of their old revolver for paper cartridges, as is the model now in service. It is made with a solid frame, inclosing the cylinder, and into which the barrel is screwed. The cylinder is of greater diameter and a little shorter than the old one. The hand which rotates the cylinder is an improvement,

having two fingers, one of which reinforces the other, giving a considerable gain of power. The ejector is similar to the old one, but one end of the ejector tube is set in the frame, the other being fastened to the barrel by a screw. The base pin is held in place by a screw through the frame.

This revolver is supplied with a safety notch, on which it can be carried without the firing pin touching the cartridge. The other parts are essentially the same as in the old model.

As required by the instructions from Ordnance Office, I give below the details of the tests to which the revolvers have been subjected:

[DETAILS OMITTED.]

The Colt revolver was first fired three hundred rounds with service ammunition, allowing it to cool after each hundred rounds. No difficulty was experienced from it, and only one cartridge failed to explode. This one was found to be defective in fulminate.

The revolver was then laid in the snow, water poured over it, and it was allowed to remain in the weather three days and nights. When taken up again it was rusted considerably but worked perfectly. It was again fired up to two hundred rounds, with two cartridges failing to explode. One of these exploded at second trial and the other with the punch and hammer.

The Colt and one of the Smith & Wesson were then fired for accuracy at fifty yards. A target of ten shots with each gave mean absolute deviation—for Colt, 3.11 in.; for the Smith & Wesson, 4.39 in.

Both revolvers were then placed in a close box connected with the pulverizer, and well sanded. The sand did not affect the working of either.

They were then fired at twenty-five yards distance for penetration. The average penetration for ten shots with each was—for the Colt, 4.1 in.; for the Smith & Wesson, 3.35 in.

The Smith & Wesson was then fired one hundred rounds and the Colt two hundred rounds. No difficulty was experienced with either, only a slight increase in friction being noticeable in the Smith & Wesson. One cartridge failed to explode in the Colt and eight in the Smith & Wesson. The one failing in the Colt was exploded with a centre punch. Six of those failing in the Smith & Wesson exploded at second trial, one at third trial, and the other one was without fulminate.

I finally tried the "Leet" cartridges in the Colt revolver to ascertain the effect of bursting through the cap, as they had done with the Smith & Wesson. The cartridges were taken from the same box, and about twenty of them from the same package as those that burst in the Smith & Wesson revolvers, but out of eighty fired none burst. At the same time, of four cartridges from this package fired in the Smith & Wesson revolver two burst as before.

The Smith & Wesson revolvers have been fired respectively 989, 606 and 845 rounds; the Colt about 800 rounds. The better working of the Colt is noticeable throughout. No difficulty has been found with it, while the Smith & Wesson has several times clogged to such an extent as to render it almost impossible to cock it. This clogging is most liable to occur in cold and dry weather, when the fouling is allowed to harden on the piece. The lengthening of the "collar" was intended to overcome this liability to clog, as developed in the model now in the hands of the troops, and has, no doubt, reduced it. The cylinder stop is also an improvement, and the strengthening of parts, which is the object of most of the changes, has made a better weapon than the old one, but I still regard it as rather delicate for general service. The two parts of this revolver which broke during the trial may have contained defects, but these and other parts of it are of such a character as to develop defects in the manufacture.

A great objection to this arm is the difficulty of dismounting for cleaning and reassembling it. Though improved in this respect by the marking of the gear and frame and the change in the rack, soldiers generally would still find it complicated.

The only superiority it can claim over the Colt is the greater rapidity of ejecting the empty cases. I think that in the case of poor ammunition and the bursting of the heads of cartridges in the two arms, the Smith & Wesson could more readily be relieved from the consequent clogging than the Colt.

In the Colt the number of the parts is less, they are more simple and stronger, and are not subjected to as great strains as those in the Smith & Wesson. It can be dismounted for cleaning by drawing one screw and slipping out the base pin, and reassembled with the same ease.

I have no hesitation in declaring the Colt revolver superior in most respects, and much better adapted to the wants of the Army than the Smith & Wesson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. EDIE,

Captain of Ordnance,

Major J. G. BENTON, Commanding.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance, agreeably to his instructions of September 2, 1873.

J. G. BENTON,

Major of Ordnance, Commanding.

[Further details embracing other rejected arms omitted.]

NOTE.

As the reports on the several models of revolvers using the metallic ammunition plainly show the superiority of the Colt revolver (last model) over all others tried, the Chief of Ordnance has been authorized by the War Department to purchase 8,000 of these arms for the use of the cavalry arm of the service.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, JUNE 26, 1873.

The contract with this company was extended April 30, 1874, to include 2,000 additional pistols, making 10,000 in all.

The Drawing is Full Size of Pistol.

It has been adopted by the War Department for the Cavalry Service of the United States.

Colt's New Model Army Metallic Cartridge Revolving Pistol.

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**The Offices of the Army and
Navy Journal will be Removed on
the 1st of May to No. 245 Broadway,
opposite the City Hall Park and the
New York Post Office.**

THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief.
George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

H. J. Crosby, Chief Clerk, War Department.
Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.
Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Brig.-Gen. Wm. M. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfie, Commissary General of Subsistence.

Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj't.-General.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

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Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A.-G.

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Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
Major George D. Ruggles, A. A.-G.

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Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
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Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.

First Lieutenant John S. Loud, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A.-G.

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DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.
Major James P. Martin, A. A.-G.

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Major-General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.
Lieut.-Col. T. H. Nelli, Commandant of Cadets, U. S. M. A.
Capt. R. H. Hall, Adjutant, U. S. M. A.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 36, H. Q. A., April 16, 1877.

By direction of the Secretary of War so much of the regulations adopted for the government of the military prison, and published in G. O. 12, Feb. 19, 1877, from this office, as prescribes the diet for prisoners, is amended so as to authorize the supply of food in such variety as will be most conducive to health and best meet the requirements of the climate, the kind of labor performed, and other circumstances surrounding the prisoners, provided the average daily cost per man be not increased.

S. O. 45, DEPT. DAKOTA, April 10, 1877.

An Ordnance Depot is established at the post to be built at the mouth of the Tongue River in Montana. Capt. C. S. Heintzelman, Q. M. Dept., is appointed Acting Ordnance Officer for the depot at the post to be built at the mouth of Tongue River in Montana.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. MISSOURI, April 5, 1877.

The Circular of March 4, 1876, from these Hdqrs, is hereby modified to read as follows:

1. The attention of post quartermasters in this Department is called to the laws and orders requiring that funds received from sales of public property be at once deposited with the nearest United States Depository, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and certificate of the deposit forwarded by first mail, after receipt, direct to the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. Such funds may be sent by express, and the cost of their transportation paid from the appropriation for Incidental Expenses.

3. At a post where there is no communication by express, the post quartermaster may, upon the visit of a paymaster to his post, exchange the funds for a draft by the paymaster, drawn to the order of the depositor, and forward the same by mail to the said depositor for deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; or he may use the funds on hand for disbursement at his post, and effect the transfer to

the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, by his own check, drawn to the order of any depository with whom he has sufficient funds to his credit, to be sent by mail to the said depository, for the purpose stated.

4. After the funds are sent for deposit and until the certificate of deposit is received, the funds should be reported, on weekly and monthly statements of balances, as "in transitu," and should be dropped from such statements and from the account current when the certificate of deposit is received.

No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office on April 14, 1877.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

A. Surg. S. S. Jessop will proceed to Edgefield, S. C., for duty to relieve A. A. Surg. P. Rector (S. O. 64, D. S.)

Captain J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., will report to the Comdg' Gen. Dept. of Dakota, for assignment to duty (S. O. 28, M. D. M.)

A. Surg. E. F. Gardner, M. D., will transfer public property at Camp Hancock for which he is responsible, to Surg. J. V. D. Middleton, M. D., to Fort A. Lincoln. He will then repair to the latter post for duty there and with column under orders for field service from that station (S. O. 45, D. D.)

Major R. D. Clarke, P. D., is assigned to duty in Dept. of Platte, with station at Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 46, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. E. P. Lecompte, M. D., will report at Fort D. A. Russell, for duty, as previously ordered (S. O. 48, D. P.)

A. Surg. L. S. Tesson, M. D., is relieved from duty at the Cantonment on Tongue River, and is assigned to duty at post to be established at mouth of the Little Big Horn River in Montana (S. O. 47, D. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are made: Capt. T. Wilson, C. S., is assigned to temporary duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Boston, Mass., relieving Major B. Du Barry, C. S.; Major M. R. Morgan, C. S., will report to Commissary Gen. of Sub., and upon the completion of his duties in Washington will return to his station in N. Y. City (S. O., April 17, W. D.)

DETACHED SERVICE.

Surg. J. C. McKee, member G. C.-M. Camp Mojave, A. T., April 7 (S. O. 28, D. A.)

A. Surg. C. K. Winne, M. D., member G. C.-M. Sidney Bks., April 12 (S. O. 47, D. P.)

Capt. J. R. McGinness, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Columbia, S. C., on public service (S. O. 66, D. S.)

A. A. Surg. M. Cooper will proceed to Ft. Concho, Texas, reporting to J. A. G. C.-M. now in session at that post (S. O. 65, D. T.)

Major J. H. Bill, Surg., membr G. C.-M. McPherson Bks., Atlanta, Ga., April 11 (S. O. 67, D. S.)

A. Surgs. D. G. Caldwell and G. W. Adair, M. D., members G. C.-M. Fort Griffin, Texas, April 16 (S. O. 69, D. T.)

Surg. J. C. McKee; Major J. P. Martin, A. Adj't.-Gen.; Major J. R. Roche, P. D.; Capt. G. C. Smith, A. Q. M.; A. Surg. H. M. Cronkhite, and Capt. J. H. Lord, A. Q. M., members G. C.-M. Camp Apache, A. T., May 26 (S. O. 27, D. A.)

Col. N. H. Davis, Insp.-Gen. of Division, will inspect the following military posts and National Cemeteries: Key West Bks., Fla.; Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla.; Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Fla.; St. Francis Bks., St. Augustine, Fla.; Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla.; Fort Barrancas and Barrancas Bks., Pensacola, Fla.; National Cemetery near Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Fort Pickens, Santa Rosa Island, Pensacola, Fla.; Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Ga.; National Cemetery at Beaufort, S. C.; Post of Charleston, S. C.; Ft. Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, S. C.; Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, S. C.; National Cemetery at Florence, S. C.; National Cemetery at Wilmington, N. C.; Forts Johnson and Caswell, Smithville, N. C.; Fort Macon, Beaufort, N. C.; National Cemetery at New Bern, N. C.; Post of Raleigh, N. C.; National Cemetery at Raleigh, N. C. (S. O. 77, M. D. A.)

Par. 1, S. O. 4, from these Hdqrs, is amended to read as follows: Surg. J. F. Head, M. D. of Dept., will proceed from Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Key West, Fla., and make sanitary inspection of Key West Bks. (S. O. 74, D. S.)

Major J. G. Chandler, Q. M., member G. C.-M. Columbia, S. C., April 17 (S. O. 71, D. S.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Two months, to apply for two months' extension, Lieut.-Col. J. Newton, Corps of Engineers, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., April 17, W. D.)

Fifteen days, Major G. Bell, C. S., Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 70, D. S.)

REVOKED.

So much of par. 2, S. O. 34, from these Hdqrs, as directs A. A. Surg. E. P. Lecompte, M. D., to proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, for duty (S. O. 46, D. P.)

ANNULLED.

A. A. Surg. S. L. S. Smith, now at McPherson Bks., Atlanta, Ga., will, on completion of the transfer of the public property in his charge, report to Medical Director of Dept. for annulment of contract (S. O. 70, D. S.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Stewd. H. B. Kohl is relieved from duty at

Fort Leavenworth, Kas. He will proceed to Ft. Hays, Kas., for duty, relieving Hosp. Stewd. W. Torrens, who will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty (S. O. 69, D. M.)

Hosp. Stewd. G. Bellding is relieved from temporary duty at McPherson Bks., Atlanta, Ga., and will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., for duty to relieve Hosp. Stewd. H. Smith; Hosp. Stewd. Smith will proceed to Fort Johnston, N. C., for duty (S. O. 65, D. S.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of Ord. Sergts. are made: W. Foster, from duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., and will proceed to Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.; J. Grimston, from duty at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., to take effect upon arrival of Ord. Sergt. Foster, and will report to C. O. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., for duty at that post (S. O., April 16, W. D.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 14, 1877:

Co. D, 1st Artillery, from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., to Fort Independence, Mass.

Co. K, 3d Artillery, from Fort Wood, N. Y. H., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Co. H, 17th Infantry, from Camp Hancock, D. T., to Fort Rice, D. T.

Cos. E and I, 20th Infantry, from Lower Brule Agency, D. T., to Cheyenne Agency, D. T.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E, L, H, Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B, Fort Klamath, Oregon; C, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I, Camp McDermit, Nev.; K, Camp Harney, Or.; M, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, Presidio, Cal.; G, San Diego, Bks., Cal.

Remitted.—The period of confinement of Bugler J. Dugal, Co. D, as awarded by the sentence of the G. C. M. of which Capt. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., was president, and which was promulgated in G. C.-M. O. 11, from these Hdqrs, will be three months from Feb. 3, and all confinement on account of the sentence above referred to will cease from and after May 3, 1877 (G. C.-M. O. 15, M. D. P.)

Court-martial.—In the case of Private F. E. Robinson, Co. D, it seems that the accused was not duly posted as a sentinel, and had no charge formally given him to constitute the responsibility contemplated by the Article of War. The findings and sentence are therefore not approved, and the prisoner will be released from confinement and restored to duty.

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel L. N. Palmer.—Headquarters, A, B, E, Ft. Sanders, W. T.; I, K, Ft. Fred Steele, W. T.; C, Camp Staunton, W. T.; F, G, H, L, Fort Ellis, M. T.; M, Camp Brown, W. T.

Leave of Absence.—On Surg. certificate, Capt. J. Egan, extended five months (S. O., April 13, W. D.)

Transfers.—1st Lieut. M. E. O'Brien from Co. A to Co. B; 1st Lieut. C. Augur from Co. B to Co. A (S. O., April 16, W. D.)

3rd CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A, D, E, F, G, Fort Laramie, W. T.; B, Sidney Barracks, Neb.; I, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B, C, L, Camp Robinson, Neb.; M, Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K, Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., 1st Lieut. R. E. Whitman, members, and 2d Lieut. C. L. Hammond, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Sidney Bks., Neb., April 12 (S. O. 47, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Four months, from April 9, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. A. C. Paul (S. O., April 13, W. D.)

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A, C, H, K, Fort Sill, I. T.; G, L, Fort Reno, I. T.; B, D, F, I, M, Camp Robinson.

5th CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A, B, F, H, I, L, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D, K, Sidney Bks., Neb.; C, G, E, M, Fort McPherson, Neb.

Detached Service.—Major G. A. Gordon, Capt. S. S. Sumner, A. E. Woodward, members, G. C.-M. Sidney Bks., Neb., April 12 (S. O. 47, D. P.)

6th CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters, and G, M, * Camp Grant, A. T.; B, * Camp Lowell, A. T.; K, Fort Whipple, A. T.; L, Camp Bowie, A. T.; A, D, Camp Apache, A. T.; E, Camp Verde, A. T.; I, Camp McDowell, A. T.; F, Camp Thomas, A. T.

* In camp near old Camp Crittenden.

Detached Service.—Majors C. E. Compton and J. Biddle, members, G. C.-M. Camp Apache, A. T., May 26 (S. O. 27, D. A.)

Major J. Biddle, member, G. C.-M. Camp Mojave, A. T., April 7 (S. O. 28, D. A.)

7th CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and B, E, G, I, K, L, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A, * D, * H, * M, * Fort Rice, D. T.; C, Fort Totten, D. T.; F, * Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

Change of Station.—Major J. G. Tilford from duty at Fort Rice to duty at Fort A. Lincoln, which post he will command during the absence therefrom of the cavalry column (S. O. 47, D. D.)

Detached Service.—Major L. Merrill, member, G. C.-M. par. 2, S. O. 36, from these Hdqrs, vice Surg. Middleton, relieved (S. O. 45, D. D.)

Co. F (Bell's) will proceed from Fort Abercrombie to Fargo, D. T.; thence to a point on the Missouri river opposite Fort A. Lincoln for field service (S. O. 45, D. D.)

Lieut.-Col. E. Otis, with Cos. A, D, H and M, now at Fort Rice, are hereby designated for field service. They will proceed at once to Fort A. Lincoln (S. O. 47, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. L. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; B. Fort Clark, Texas; A. E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.; F. scouting.

To Join.—2d Lieut. J. W. Pinder relieved from temporary duty with Co. E, 10th Inf., and will proceed to Ringgold Bks for duty with his company, H (S. O. 68, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; E. Ft Union, N. M.; I. Ft Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garza, and C. T.; F. Ft H. M. Ft Stanton, N. M.; A. C. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort Craig, N. M.; D. Fort Union, N. M.; L. Fort Lyon, Col. + In the Field.

Detached Service.—Major J. F. Wade will proceed to Fort Craig, N. M., and assume command of the troops (hereinafter designated) ordered to report to him for field service. 1st Lieut. L. H. Rucker, R. Q. M., will join Major Wade and report to him for field duty. Coa. K and E, with all available men, supplied with 30 days' rations, will proceed from Fort Union to Fort Craig, N. M., thoroughly equipped and provided with pack mules. All available cavalry and Indian scouts at Fort Bayard, N. M., forming a detachment under command of Capt. C. D. Beyer, and supplied with 30 days' rations, will proceed to Shaw's Ranch, west of the Hot Springs Indian Agency, N. M., thoroughly equipped and provided with pack mules, and on arrival report, by courier, to Major Wade at Fort Craig, N. M., for field service. The available officers and men of Cos. H, F and M, forming a detachment under command of Capt. H. Carroll, supplied with 30 days' rations, will proceed to Fort McRae, N. M., thoroughly equipped and provided with pack mules, reaching that point by April 20. Capt. Carroll on arrival will report, by courier, to Major Wade at Fort Craig, N. M., for field service (S. O. 25, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. F. L. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; C. Ft McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft Davis, Tex.; I. Fort Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft McIntosh, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; K. Ft Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. N. Nolan, member, G. C.-M. Fort Concho, Tex., per par. 2, S. O. 64, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 67, D. T.)

Capt. P. L. Lee, 2d Lieuts. T. W. Jones, J. S. Jouett, members, and 1st Lieut. S. R. Colladay, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Griffin, Tex., April 16 (S. O. 69, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. L. P. Hunt, San Felipe, Tex. (S. O. 69, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Ft Trumbull, Conn.; G. Ft Monroe, Va.; H. Ft Prole, Me.; D. I. Fort Independence, Mass.

Change of Station.—Bat. D (Ward's) will take post at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass. (S. O. 80, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, 2d Lieut. C. H. Clark, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 78, M. D. A.)

2d Lieut. E. Wells, extended twenty-three days (S. O. 70, M. D. A.)

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread of Bat. C, stationed at Fort Trumbull, Conn., will be increased to twenty ounces; the increase to terminate on July 1 (S. O. 70, M. D. A.)

The ration of bread of Bat. M, stationed at Fort Trumbull, Conn., will be increased to twenty ounces; the increase to terminate on July 1 (S. O. 82, M. D. A.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, and A. H. L. Ft McHenry, Md.; B. Ft Foote, Md., E. Raleigh, N. C.; F. Morganton, N. C.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. D. G. I. Washington, D. C.; M. Fort Johnston, N. C.

Detached Service.—Capt. A. C. M. Pennington, member, G. C.-M. Columbia, S. C., April 17 (S. O. 71, D. S.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters, and C. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; G. H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; D. E. Washington, D. C.; I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Change of Station.—Bat. K (Livingston's) is relieved from duty at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., and will take post at Plattsburg Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 80, M. D. A.)

1st Lieut. H. C. Danes is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Bishop Seabury Mission, Faribault, Minn., to take effect August 1, 1877 (S. O. April 16, W. D.)

Detached Service.—To prevent any unnecessary transfer of public property, 1st Lieut. R. D. Potts will proceed to Plattsburg Bks, in advance of Bat. K, ordered there from Fort Wood, N. Y. H. (S. O. 78, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. J. F. Mount, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 78, M. D. A.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. Joseph Roberts.—Headquarters, B. C. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E. Ft Stevens, Or.; G. M. Sitka, Alaska; D. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Wrangel, Alaska; F. Ft San Jose, Cal.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. G. G. Greenough is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal., and will report for duty accordingly (S. O. April 16, W. D.)

Court-martial.—The proceedings and findings in the case of Private S. Wallace, Co. C, are approved. The sentence is also approved, except so much as sentences the accused to be dishonorably discharged from the Service. The court having—on account of his good character prior to desertion, and his voluntarily having surrendered himself—recommended the accused to clemency, the sentence is mitigated to the following: To forfeit pay and allowances now due, if any, and to be confined at hard labor at Alcatraz Island, Cal., for one year, forfeiting ten dollars per month of his pay while so confined.

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. Savannah, Ga.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Capts. H. F. Brewerton, D. H. Kinzie, 1st Lieuts. A. W. Vogdes, F. Thorp, R. Q. M.,

2d Lieuts. W. B. Homer, G. Adams, members, and 1st Lieut. E. R. Hills, Adj't. J.-A. of G. C.-M. Charleston, S. C., April 6 (S. O. 63, D. S.)

Major G. P. Andrews, Capt. G. A. Kense, J. B. Rawles, H. F. Brewerton, members, and 1st Lieut. E. R. Hills, Adj't. J.-A. of G. C.-M. Columbia, S. C., April 17 (S. O. 71, D. S.)

Leave of Absence.—Col. H. J. Hunt, Charleston, S. C., extended twenty-three days (S. O. 73, D. S.)

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I. E. C. Ft Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Blue Agency; D. B. H. Ft. H. Ft. Sully, D. T.; G. E. Standing Rock Agency. + In the Field.

Detached Service.—Major H. M. Lazelle, with Cos. B and H, now at Fort Sully, and Cos. G and K, now at Standing Rock, are designated for field service. They will rendezvous at Fort A. Lincoln, to which post they will move at once, equipped for the field, and with thirty days' rations (S. O. 46, D. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. K. Atlanta, Ga.; F. Chattanooga, C. Alken, S. C.; E. Ft. Elliott, Ga.; B. Columbia, S. C.

Change of Station.—Co. K (Kroutinger's) is relieved from duty at Newport Bks, Newport, Ky., and will proceed to McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., and there take post. 1st Lieut. S. McKeever with guard will be left in charge of the public property at Newport Bks until further orders (S. O. 73, D. S.)

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Merriam, Major D. P. Hancock, Capt. W. Mills, C. Keller, 1st Lieut. A. R. Egbert, 2d Lieut. J. Kinzie, members, and 2d Lieut. E. K. Webster, J.-A. of G. C.-M. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., April 11 (S. O. 67, D. S.)

Lieut.-Col. H. C. Merriam, member, G. C.-M. Columbia, S. C., April 17 (S. O. 71, D. S.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. E. F. G. H. Jackson Barracks, La.; D. St. Martinville, La.; C. I. Pineville, La.; B. E. Baton Rouge Bks, La. + New Orleans, La., temporary duty.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; C. F. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D. H. Omaha Bks, Neb.; E. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T. + In the field.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. H. Seton, Omaha Bks, Neb. (S. O. 49, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Change of Station.—The C. O. Fort Stevenson will relieve one of the companies of the 6th Inf. at that post, and send it to Fort Buford for duty (S. O. 45, D. D.)

To Join.—Major O. H. Moore will join his station at Fort Buford (S. O. 46, D. D.)

Capt. J. W. Powell, Jr., relieved from temporary duty at Fort Snelling, and will join his company at Fort Buford (S. O. 47, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. C. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. M. Brayton, member, and 1st Lieut. T. Wilhelm, Adj't. J.-A. of G. C.-M. Camp Apache, A. T., May 26 (S. O. 27, D. A.)

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. D. F. H. I. K. Omaha Barrack, Neb.; C. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; G. Camp Robinson, Neb.; E. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. North Platte, Neb.

Leave of Absence.—Four months, Capt. W. H. Jordan (S. O. April 13, W. D.)

2d Lieut. H. De Lany, extended two months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., April 12, W. D.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. E. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. B. H. I. Standing Rock Agency, D. T. + In the Field.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. G. P. Buell, with Cos. C. and F, now at Cheyenne Agency, and Cos. A. B and H, now at Standing Rock, are designated for field service. They will rendezvous at Fort A. Lincoln, to which post they will move at once, equipped for the field, and with thirty days' rations (S. O. 46, D. D.)

Major C. G. Bartlett relieved from temporary duty at Fort Snelling, and will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, for field service with Lieut.-Col. G. P. Buell, upon his arrival at that post with troops from Cheyenne Agency (S. O. 46, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermott, Nev.; H. Camp Hallie, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. E. Dove, 1st Lieuts. J. S. King, G. S. Wilson, members, and Capt. E. C. Woodruff, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Camp Mojave, A. T., April 7 (S. O. 28, D. A.)

Capt. E. C. Woodruff will proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., where he will take charge of all prisoners at that point for transportation to Alcatraz Island, Cal., and proceed with them to San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 28, D. A.)

Court-martial.—The proceedings and findings in the case of Private S. Wallace, Co. C, are approved. The sentence is also approved, except so much as sentences the accused to be dishonorably discharged from the Service. The court having—on account of his good character prior to desertion, and his voluntarily having surrendered himself—recommended the accused to clemency, the sentence is mitigated to the following: To forfeit pay and allowances now due, if any, and to be confined at hard labor at Alcatraz Island, Cal., for one year, forfeiting ten dollars per month of his pay while so confined.

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. B. H. G. K. D. F. New Orleans, La.; I. Vicksburg, Miss.; C. Baton Rouge, La.; E. Little Rock, Ark.

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. G. Camp Douglas, Utah; B. C. F. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartuff; I. Fort Laramie, W. T.

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. F. Ft. Union, N. M.; D. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

16TH INFANTRY, Col. G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. F. * and G. * Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D. * E. * Mobile, Ala.; B. * Jackson, Miss.; I. * Shreveport, La.; C. * Little Rock, Ark.; A. * K. * Huntsville, Ala.; H. * Monroe, La.

* New Orleans, temp. duty.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E. F. G. I. K. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; D. G. Fort Lincoln, D. T.; A. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; H. Fort Rice, D. T.; B. C. Ft. Sisseton, D. T.

Change of Station.—Co. H (Howe's) is relieved from duty at Camp Hancock, and will proceed to Fort Rice and there take post (S. O. 45, D. D.)

Cos. I and K are relieved from duty at Cheyenne Agency, and will proceed to Standing Rock and there take post (S. O. 46, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. F. G. H. I. Columbia, S. C.; E. Edgefield, S. C.; K. Greenville, S. C.; A. Spartanburg, S. C.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. H. M. Black, Capt. M. L. Ogden, W. H. McLaughlin, J. K. Hyer, 2d Lieuts. F. H. Barnhart, J. H. Todd, W. S. Patten, members, and 1st Lieut. C. H. Potter, Adj't. J.-A. of G. C.-M. Columbia, S. C., April 6 (S. O. 63, D. S.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. C. R. Paul, Columbia, S. C. (S. O. 62, D. S.)

One month, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. J. Kline, Edgefield, S. C. (S. O. 66, D. S.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. C. D. F. G. H. I. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.; A. Fort Hayes, Kan.

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C. Fort Snelling, Minn.; D. A. Fort Seward, D. T.; G. Fort Ripley, Minn.; B. F. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. Ft. Ripley; H. Standing Rock Agency; E. I. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. W. H. Low, Jr., assigned to special duty as assistant to Chief Engineer of the Dept., to accompany and aid that officer in his operations in the field this season (S. O. 47, D. D.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harvey, Or.; B. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F. Ft. Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.; G. H. I. K. Glendale Creek, M. T.; E. F. F. Cantonment Tongue River.

St. Louis Expedition.—Mail via Fort Buford, D. T.

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff C. Davis.—Headquarters and C. D. G. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. E. Fort Reno, I. T.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; K. F. Fort Riley, Kas.; B. Fort Dodge, Kas.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 2d Lieut. E. B. Pratt, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (S. O. 73, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. Fort Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of the 8th instant, directing Lieut.-Col. W. R. Shafter to proceed to Fort Concho, via San Antonio, as witness in case of U. S. versus Private J. Lee, Co. F, 10th Cav.; also, to send Private Scully, and two others (names unknown), Co. F, 8th Cav., to Fort Concho, who were on guard when Private Lee shot Sergt. S. Winchester, of same company, as witnesses in the case, are hereby confirmed (S. O. 67, D. T.)

Board of Survey.—The following subsistence stores: . . . for which 2d Lieut. F. H. Mills, A. C. S. at Fort McIntosh, is responsible, having been found short by a Board of Survey, said shortage having occurred between Feb. 3, 1877, when last verified and found correct, and March 5, 1877, the date of the death of Com. Sergt. W. H. Wright, U. S. A., and from the circumstances and facts of the case, the Board being of the opinion that Lieut. Mills cannot be held responsible for the loss of the stores in question but that Sergt. Wright, without his knowledge, sold them for his own personal interest; post commanders will, in future, direct their post commissaries of subsistence to exercise more vigilance over the commissary sergeants, and examine their stores more frequently than has been done heretofore.

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. Fort Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. Tear and 2d Lieut. C. L. Hodges, members, G. C.-M. Fort Concho, Tex., per par. 2, S. O. 64, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 67, D. T.)

Capt. D. Schooley, M. L. Courtney, 1st Lieuts. A. Geddes, J. Pratt, E. J. Stivers, members, and 2d Lieut. G. Andrews, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Davis, Tex., April 19 (S. O. 68, D. T.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 14, 1877.

1st Lieut. D. S. Denison, 5th Art.—Resigned April 9, 1877.

1st Lieut. L. M. Morris, 20th Inf.—Died April 7, 1877, at Lower Brule Agency, D. T.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, April 17: Col. I. Vogdes, 1st Art.; Lieut. J. H. Willard, Corps of Engrs.; A. Surg. A. C. Girard, U. S. A.

A BOHEMIAN MAID'S KISS-SONG.

(R. H. STODDARD in *January Scribner's*.)

I saw him through the window—
The now moon was in sight—
Come stealing down the garden,
One balmy summer night.

He tapped upon the window;
"Give me a kiss," he said;
And straightway I was hidden,
Like a little mouse, in bed.

One eye above the bed clothes
Was—oh, so fast asleep—
But the other beneath—twas lucky
He was not there to peep!

He called again, as eager
As the stag for cooling brooks,
Or the bee that in the lilies
For golden honey looks!

The silence of my chamber—
It almost made me start—
For nothing there betrayed me,
But the beating of my heart!

He knocked and called, and called me,
And his voice, so clear and sweet,
It pulled away the bed clothes,
And stood me on my feet!

It drew me to the window;
"He must be gone," I thought;
I raised the window softly,
And, peeping out, was caught!

Was caught, and showered with kisses:
How many did he get?
As many as my blushes,
For I am blushing yet!

THE contract for the erection of the pedestal of the Thomas' equestrian statue at Washington will soon be awarded. Mr. Ward, the sculptor, will have the model of the statue ready by July.

GENERAL G. K. WARREN AND H. L. ABBOT, U. S. Army, are registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington. General Wm. T. Sherman returned to Washington on Thursday, and occupied his old quarters at the Ebbitt.

ANOTHER "Quartermaster-Sergeant" writes as follows: "In a recent number of your paper I see a cry for relief from one who signs himself "Post Quartermaster's Clerk." The writer omits to state, that, although he works hard for twenty cents per day, if he were not doing this work he would be much more disagreeably employed in the ordinary duty of a private soldier, and not receive the despised twenty cents extra duty money. Men are not wanting for his position with the present perquisites; while for the position of post quartermaster sergeant it is extremely difficult to find a competent man."

SAYS the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald*: "It has just occurred to some gentlemen who stand very near to the President that it might be a fine stroke for the President 'to let the Army slide,' as they express it. So far as can be foreseen, there is going to be no absolute need of an Army of 20,000 men for the next nine months. Let the Army be reduced from 20,000 to 5,000 for a few months, cut down the Army during the next two months enough to save part of the appropriations for pay for the present year, and thus at least 5,000 men could be maintained. That would be enough for all the absolute needs of the Government. It would be a popular thing with the people, who generally care very little about the Army *per se*. The source from which these ideas are suggested insures their having much weight with the President. There may not be a summer session after all."

THE Washington Monument Commission, composed of President Hayes, W. W. Corcoran, General Humphreys, Edward Clark, architect of the Capitol, and Supervising Architect Hill, met at Washington recently to consider the report of the engineers appointed to examine the foundation of the monument. The officers of the Engineer Corps who made this report are Gens. Kurtz, Duane and Gillmore. The report, notwithstanding many to the contrary, is to the effect that the foundation is insufficient to bear the weight of the monument completed in accordance with the original design. The officers say that the present monument fully exhausts the capacity of the soil, and that only a very slight weight, such as that of a statue, could be safely added to the present structure. The commission adjourned to consider the report later. The indications are that the commission will decide to submit the report to Congress, with the suggestion that additional legislation is necessary.

AN animated contest has been in progress for several months regarding the proposed removal of the Ponca Indians from their reservation on the Missouri River, in Northwestern Nebraska, to the Indian Territory. The last Congress appropriated \$40,000 for the purpose of effecting this removal, and establishing the Poncas (about 750 in number) upon a new reservation in the Indian Territory, provided they should consent to the removal. The Nebraska settlers, and several missionaries at the neighboring Santee Agency, have strenuously opposed the removal of the Poncas, apprehending that their departure from the reservation will result in its speedy occupancy by the Sioux, who are not regarded as desirable neighbors. It has also been alleged that the consent of the Poncas was given under a misunderstanding, etc., but after full investigation of the subject, the Department has finally decided to press the removal; and at last advices nearly all the Indians were expected to start southward in a few days.

MR. H. B. HYDE, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, is unquestionably one of the ablest men connected with the business of Life Insurance, and it is chiefly due to his energy and ability that this company has grown, during the past seventeen years, from nothing to a great corporation possessed of assets amounting to nearly thirty-two millions, and a yearly income of ten millions of dollars. The period of its growth has been a period of extravagance and loose financial management, and it was not to be expected that the Equitable should have wholly escaped the influence of the time. But its officers have been prompt to recognize the necessity for retrenchment and reform, and if they will use their great influence to establish better and sounder methods of conducting the business of insurance they can keep the Equitable in the future, as in the past, in the very front rank of successful companies. Mr. Hyde is still in the prime of life; he has gained in experience and not yet lost the energy of his youth, and, with the great corporation he has built up to sustain him, he can compel the adoption of new and better methods of management. The Equitable has recently undergone a thorough investigation by a committee of policy holders, headed by ex-Governor Morgan, as well as an investigation by the State Superintendent. They certify to the value of its assets and to its possession of a surplus of between five and six millions of dollars over its liabilities. This the committee of policy holders say, "shows uncommon industry and vigor on the part of its chief officers and directors, and, in the opinion of this committee, places the Equitable Life Assurance Society in the front rank of institutions of its kind."

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL of New York, long noted for the substantial comforts which its guests enjoy, and especially the perfection of its cuisine and the abundance and variety stored in its larder, has proved itself equal to the requirements of modern times in matter equally essential to the preservation of life:

Facilities for exit of occupants in case of fire are by five separate and commodious stairways and doors leading to the street; two on Broadway, two on Mercer St., and one on Spring St., in addition to private entrances to basement, each and every one connected by ten separate lines of stairs from 2d, 3d, and 4th floors to the first; with keys to all locked doors kept in accessible places. An officer of the house is assigned to the special duty of assisting and protecting them in case of an alarm of fire at night. Six watchmen (in addition to working force with engineer), are on duty in different parts of the house during the entire night. The hotel is built in sections, with substantial fire-walls at intervals of twenty-five feet, running from the foundation to roof. Facilities for extinguishing fires are: Buckets of water; fire-plugs and hose on every floor, regularly examined and tested by the engineer and fire brigade; and fire extinguisher. A first-class engine, made by Worthington, capable of throwing 800 gallons per minute, for fire purposes only; and two pumps of 600 gallons per minute capacity, and telegraphic communication with Headquarters. Two companies of the Department, the officers and members of which are familiar with the structure and interior of the house, would, in case of fire, be promptly at the part exposed, being stationed within a very short distance. The hotel has a trained fire brigade, composed of employees accustomed to this service, organized as a night and day watch, alternately on duty, and drilled every week.

In view of the terrible catastrophe at St. Louis, the precautions taken at the St. Nicholas Hotel are of the first importance, especially the organized force at hand without which all "modern improvements, annunciators, and engines," are of no avail. The Messrs. Hawk and Co., are desirous that an inspection of their house be made at any time by officers of the Army and Navy.

PRIIBL'S Art Emporium recently purchased the two remaining copies of A. Menzel's noted work "Die Arme Friederichs des Grossen." There were only thirty copies printed, of which twenty-eight were sold, Emperor Nikolaus purchasing seven of them at the subscription price of 510 thalers each.

THE Austrian officer, Lieut. Zubovich, who recently crossed the Danube on horseback at Pesth by the help of a simple swimming apparatus consisting of two indiarubber bags, has again crossed at Vienna. His invention finds many adversaries among the Austrian cavalry; good cavalry soldiers, it is said, ought to be able to ride through rivers without any apparatus, and the adjustment of it, as well as the inflation of the bags, would require a considerable amount of time. In any case, the apparatus will only be used, it is said, for crossing very wide rivers. The following particulars are given of the exploit: Although the river was very high, being swollen up by the late rains, M. Zubovich would not be dissuaded from making the trial, but rode on to the quay at about four in the afternoon. The indiarubber air-reservoirs which were to keep the horse afloat were attached to the saddle on each side. The rider wore an ordinary hunting-dress, with high water-proof boots, and did not carry with him any life-saving apparatus. The animal at first refused to enter the river, but the rider soon overcame his resistance, and he plunged in, and sank until only his head was left above the surface, and the water reached to the haunches of the lieutenant. The crowd, who lined the quays and had been looking on anxiously, called to him to return, but he spurred on, and carried away by the rapid current, was soon in the middle of the stream, rising and sinking with the swell. At last, seven minutes after leaving the right bank, he touched the left side under the arch of the bridge, and was received with loud cheers. He was immediately driven to neighboring hotel to change his clothes, while his orderly gave the horse a sharp gallop to warm it after its bath.

THE Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, in an account of the ceremonies attending the celebration of the anniversary of the Emperor's birth, says: Of the

favors conferred by His Majesty a few may be mentioned. Prince Bismarck, being already loaded with all the civil and military honors of the country, had the hereditary title of "Pomeranian Master of the Hunt" bestowed upon himself and his heirs. Dr. Lauer, His Majesty's Physician in Ordinary, received the titles of Privy Councillor and Excellency, in accordance with a promise the Emperor is said to have made him in sportive humor many years ago. At least, it has long been related that the Emperor good-humoredly complained of Dr. Lauer restricting his diet that he might make him an octogenarian and himself become an Excellency. As a peculiarly Prussian trait, it may be recorded that among the gifts presented to His Majesty there was an engraving by Prince Henry and a book bound by Prince Waldemar, the two younger sons of the Crown Prince. Under the thrifty habits of the dynasty, each of its Princes, it is well known, to become acquainted with the popular aspect of life, has to learn a craft. His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince is a compositor, and the German Emperor, if I am not mistaken, a glazier. It is related of King Frederick William I that when in his younger years he was inured to husbandry, he had a plough, on which were engraved these pregnant words, "sic sur ad astra." His successors have remained true to the motto, as well as to their ancestors' practical method of enforcing it by dint of hard words. Marshal MacMahon's courtesy in sending his Adjutant, the Marquis d'Absac, to congratulate the Emperor has gratified the public and press.

THE British Admiralty is considering the Rev. Mr. Ramus's invention of rocket floats, thus described: "A rocket float is simply a float (carrying a charge of explosives large enough to destroy a ship) with a rocket laid horizontally upon it and securely attached to it. When the rocket is fired, its combustion supplies the propelling force that drives the float over the water in the direction required. The chief peculiarity of the invention lies in the construction of the float, the bottom of which is formed of three or more consecutive inclined planes, which enable the float to pass evenly over the surface of the sea at a rate of speed hitherto considered impossible. The Admiralty engineer has shown that the utmost resistance which the water can offer to vessels of this construction can never, at any assignable rate of speed, exceed one-eighth of the entire weight of the vessel. And it has been further ascertained, by numerous experiments made with rocket-floats, as well as by calculations derived from experiments made with rockets on board H. M. S. *Excellent* some years ago, that the combustion of a rocket will supply a propulsive force prodigiously greater than is necessary for overcoming the resistance of the water to a rocket float, so that there will always be an immense surplus force available for the acceleration of the float as long as the rocket burns. An exact computation has lately been submitted to the Admiralty by Mr. Ramus, showing that a rocket-float of fifty tons can be driven over the water at a speed of 275 miles an hour, and can be propelled a distance of nearly four miles. And this can be done without taking into account the fact that rockets can now be made much more effective than those used by the Admiralty in their experiments some years ago. The rocket-float is guided in any desired course by a fixed rudder of thin metal, so that it can be projected against a ship or any other object on or near the sea with perfect precision. The cost of a 50-ton rocket-float will not exceed £1,200, and that of a 10-ton float (the most serviceable size) will be about £250; yet a few of these inexpensive implements, well-directed, would, in a few hours, destroy a fleet of iron-armed ships.

THE first breech-loading guns for Russia were supplied by Krupp. Now they are made in Russia, partly at Perm and partly at Oboukoff. This latter establishment is situated about 9 miles from St. Petersburg on the left bank of the Neva; it was established in 1863, and employs 1,200 workmen. It has 20 boring machines, and can turn out annually 40 guns of from 8 in. to 12 in. This number will be increased to 60 as soon as the new boring and finishing machinery is complete. Connected with these works is a small-arms factory, producing from 300 to 400 arms daily. The works makes its own crucibles and firebricks, and has a complete Bessemer plant. The following is the mode of making the steel: The iron is first forged in slabs of about 130 lb., which are drawn down under the hammer into bars 1 1/2 in. in diameter. These are then cut into small pieces and placed in the crucible, where they are melted either by coke or in a gas furnace. With the latter 8 tons are dealt with at a time, with the former 32 tons. The standard practice is to make the ingots twice the weight of the finished object. Thus for 8-in. guns, the weight of steel in which is about 0.5 tons, the steel block would be cast 13 tons in weight. The metal is poured into iron moulds, and is withdrawn after two or three hours, when it is taken to the forge. The ingot is subsequently heated in reverberatory furnaces; the A tube or core of the gun is finished under a 50-ton hammer, and the coils with a 15-ton hammer. The forging of the A tube for the 9-in. gun is completed in about 16 hours, and six heats. As soon as it is finished it is turned down and then bored. It is afterwards reheated in a charcoal furnace. If coils are added they now receive the final boring, and the A tube is tempered at bright red heat in a cylinder containing oil; it is left in this three or four minutes, and is cooled gradually in a furnace, from which all the fuel has been removed. The coils are placed on as follows: The A tube is placed vertically, and the rings which have previously been set in a bath of lead are withdrawn from this as soon as the heat is sufficient, and placed successively on the A tube. Half rings for holding the coils in place are considered necessary by the director of the works, General Muselius. The rifling of the cannon is then proceeded with. A 12-in. gun requires six

months for completion, and costs about £345 per ton. In the course of manufacture careful tests are made of the steel used. When finished the weapon is tested with 15 rounds, chiefly to prove the mechanism of the breech. The Russians maintain that their guns can resist 2,000 rounds. The following rounds were fired from an 8-in. gun:

700 rounds with 28.38 lb. powder
150 " " 29.70 " "
650 " " 34.10 " "

In all 1,500 rounds, without the piece showing any indications of injury. The service charge is 29.38 lb. of powder.

MR. HUNT, First Lord of the British Admiralty, in explaining the navy estimates, expressed at the outset his pleasure in being able to propose a reduction amounting to £309,643. The estimates amount to £10,970,892, but, after making all necessary reductions and transfers of accounts, the actual cost of the navy is £10,885,892. On nine votes of the estimates there is an increase of £134,000, and on ten votes a decrease of £443,000. Reviewing the work done during his three years' tenure of office Mr. Hunt stated that fifty-four ships have been laid down, of which thirty have been launched, and six will be launched in the course of 1877-78. Of armored ships there have been built 37,000 tons, and 29,000 tons of unarmored, besides training ships, and new machinery to the extent of 92,000 horse power. Going further into details as to the condition of the ships in building, he mentioned that the *Inflexible* will be ready for trial this year. During the past year the programme of ship building had been practically completed within a few tons both in the dock-yards and in the contractors' yards. The principal features of the programme of the coming year are a new *Agamemnon* and torpedo ram of entirely new construction, which will be armored, but will not carry guns, and Mr. Hunt mentioned that this design, as to which he thought it wise not to go into further detail, had been adopted at the instance of Admiral of the Fleet Sir G. Sartorius. In private yards, besides a small number of sloops and corvettes, there will be built fifteen torpedo vessels for coast defence. In all, 20,488 tons are to be built, of which 9,000 odd will be armored vessels. Referring to the ram, the keel of which is to be laid at Portsmouth during the ensuing financial year, the London *Times* says: "The details are in a state of incubation, and little more is decided upon than the rough model which Admiral Sir George Sartorius has been perfecting for a long series of years. We may, however, state that the monster will be of medium size, narrow as compared with its length, in order that a maximum speed may be realized, and that its tapering bow and stern will each be armed with snouts for ramming purposes. Although it will only draw about 14 feet of water, it will be deeply immersed. In midship section it will be oval, tapering at the centre downwards to a point, so that it will have somewhat the appearance of a peg-top. The deck, or, rather, the portion of the structure which will be seen above the water, will be bluntly cylindrical, but sufficiently convex to deflect an enemy's projectiles. This feature in its construction will dispense with the necessity of its being heavily armored. We believe three inches will be the thickness of the plating, which will, however, extend in an unbroken arc from below the water-line and over the weather deck, and thus afford a perfect protection to the vitals of the vessel. The sides below water will consist of iron skin only, but the space from the bilge to the keel will be filled with cement and concrete. The armor will probably consist of steel plates, the construction of which is now engaging the attention of the dock-yard authorities. The new ram will carry no guns of any kind. Indeed, the whole of her offensive apparatus will be below the water-level. To the enemy she will expose nothing but her convex deck and its fittings. The bow and quarters of the ship will be provided with torpedo gear upon the same principle as that of the *Glatton*, the former being so arranged that a slight sheer out of line will enable her to discharge her torpedoes at an enemy previous to ramming him. In addition to this she will carry a couple of torpedo-tubes amidships. The Whitehead projectiles with which she will be armed will be of an improved type, the speed of which will so far transcend that of the engines described by Lord Charles Beresford that 34 knots an hour are expected to be realized. The vessel will be designed to combine speed and invulnerability with great offensive power and smallness of target."

In a despatch, dated April 6, Captain Barrett reports the arrival and reception of the *Plymouth* at Baton Rouge, La. At Donaldsonville, Louisiana, the ship anchored, also off St. James, at which latter place she was visited by the young ladies of the Institute located at that point. At Donaldsonville the ship was serenaded, and was saluted by the firing of guns. An impromptu ball was given in honor of her arrival. The ship was crowded with visitors, many ladies and gentlemen coming from afar off. They were treated with great courtesy by the officers detailed to show them around the ship.

CAPTAIN NAZIMOFF and officers of the Russian man-of-war *Crassier*, lunched at the quarters of Captain C. H. Wells, commandant of League Island, April 14. The occasion was a most enjoyable one to all who were present. Invitations were extended to General and Mrs. Collis, the Misses Thomas, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas, Commanders Adams and Wilson and Cromwell, Chief Engineer Garvin, Pay Inspector Denniston, Surgeon Hoehling, Naval Constructor Hichborn, Civil Engineer Stratton, Major Dawson, Lieutenant Allibone, Messrs. Cramp, and Hon. W. H. Welsh and wife, of Baltimore.

The Offices of the Army and Navy Journal will be Removed on the 1st of May to No. 245 Broadway, Opposite the City Hall Park and the New York Post Office.

THE NAVY.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

SECRETARY THOMPSON expected to reach Washington on Wednesday evening.

THE *Tallapoosa* left Norfolk April 17, with the three monitors in company, for Washington.

THE *Adams*, at Norfolk, finished caulking on the 17th of April, and expected to sail the next day for Brazil.

THE *Ranger* has just completed a satisfactory trial of her engines at the dock in New York. She will make a trial of speed before going to sea.

REAR ADMIRAL BOGGS and lady, after an absence of two weeks, returned to Washington April 17, and occupied their old quarters at the Ebbitt House.

COLONEL CHARLES G. MC'CAWLEY, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and his lady, returned to Washington April 18, and occupied their old quarters at the Ebbitt House.

COMMANDER RICHARD W. MEADE has been authorized to delay his departure from San Francisco, for the command of the *Alert*, Asiatic station, until the sailing of the steamer of May 16.

In a General Order, Rear Admiral Preble, under date of March 26, announces the appointment of Paymaster Geo. R. Watkins as paymaster of the South Pacific fleet from March 13.

THE Navy Department has received an official telegram from Rear Admiral Reynolds, at Yokohama, announcing the death of Commander J. D. Marvin, commanding the *Alert*.

THE *Despatch* is to leave Washington on Friday for Norfolk, where she will be docked and otherwise prepared for her cruise on the European station. The *Despatch* will be stationed near Constantinople during the troubles between Turkey and Russia.

His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Alexis, and Admiral Boutakoff and staff, visited the New York Navy-yard on the 12th of April, and were received with appropriate honors. They were received by the President at the White House on the 18th.

THE *Minnesota* arrived off the Battery at New York, April 11, from the Navy-yard, and Vice Admiral Rowan transferred his flag to her from the *Pawtucket*. The latter vessel then sailed for Port Royal.

REAR ADMIRAL MURRAY, in a despatch dated at Panama, April 2, announces his intention of leaving on the 4th of April for the Central and American and Mexican coasts. By the arrival of the mail steamer from San Francisco, he had learned of the release of the U. S. Consul at Acapulco.

THE following officers of the Navy registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the past week. Commanders Charles A. Cushman, Henry A. Adams, and John W. Philip, Lieutenant Commander Morton W. Sanders, Lieutenant Robert E. Carmody, Ensign Wm. H. H. Southerland, Pay Director Caleb E. Emery, and Paymasters Robert P. Lisle and Wm. W. Woodhull.

CABLE despatches from Japan, report that Paymaster Chas. P. Thompson, who had just arrived at Nagasaki to take charge of the Naval depot, was unable on account of illness, to relieve Paymaster Stevenson. Later despatches indicate that Paymaster Thompson was suffering from serious nervous prostration of such a character as to unfit him for duty for some time to come. Paymaster Woodhull goes out in the steamer of May 1, from San Francisco, to take charge of the depot.

THE *Yantic* left Batavia, Java, on the 10th of January, and after a very pleasant passage, arrived at New London, Kaffraria, on the 23d of February. Left on the 24th, and arrived at Port Elizabeth, Algo Bay, the next day. While here, Hugh Clark, 1st class fireman, died, and was buried on shore. After a stay of five days, sailed for Simons Bay, arriving there March 5. The next day came around to Cape Town. The *Yantic* expected to sail for home via St. Thomas about March 25th.

FROM Lisbon, Portugal, April 2, our correspondent writes as follows concerning the voyage of the *Trenton* to that port: Five minutes after the pilot left the ship at Sandy Hook, the cross-tail of the after low-pressure engine broke, disabling the machine for a time, as the two other engines will not work well by themselves. The fracture was clean, and looked as though it were cut with a knife. Chief Engineer Fithian, P. A. Engineer Baird and Lieut. Day were at once appointed a board to examine it. Their report has been sent to the Department through the admiral, who is now at Nice. Chief Engr. Fithian started, under orders, to the admiral yesterday. It is thought the ship will go to Toulon or Spezzia soon, as the board reported that such work as that required to replace the broken machinery could be done at those places, and at none nearer. Commander T. F. Kane, commanding *Alliance*, has just

reported to Captain Davis, he being senior officer present. The *Alliance* arrived this A.M. When the *Trenton* came in no pilot was to be seen, and the jack fluttered in vain for five hours. So Captain Davis brought his ship in without a touch of bottom. For this and the remarkably good passage of the ship (18 days) he has good reason to be proud of his ship, and satisfied with his ability to command her. She was under steam only 66 hours during the entire voyage; 392 1-2 under sail alone. The ship made ten knots under sail alone, with wind abeam; and her report of sailing qualities is very good. On the 14th ult., John Harkins, seaman, was lost overboard. Despite every exertion and skilful management, he was drowned. The wind was very high and heavy sea on. On Good Friday the *Trenton* cock-billed the yards, according to the custom, and Captain Davis received the thanks of the authorities for the compliment paid them by participating in their usual exercises. It is said here, that at Cadiz the populace, supported by the municipal authorities, interfered with American residents in their observance of Good Friday. This P.M. Hon. Benj. Moran paid an official visit to Capt. Davis.

A CORRESPONDENT referring to our comments on the workings of the Board of Investigation in cases of hazing at the Naval Academy, wherein it was stated that "no one is under oath when these inquires are conducted, although statements are given on honor," relates the following incident. He says: "This enclosed clip reminds me of a story I have heard told of the late Gen. Vinton, U. S. Army, when he was a cadet, or what is the same thing, a school boy. One day an apple was thrown through the window into the school room; and the professor, constituting himself a Board of Investigation, assembled all the boys and asked them to tell on the delinquent, but without effect. He thereupon concluded to go through the whole school and ask each boy, in alphabetical order, if he knew who threw the apple? 2dly. Give his name! All the boys, from A. to V., denied all knowledge of the throwing of the apple. When the question was put to young Vinton he promptly replied, 'Yes, sir, I know who threw the apple.' 'Give his name!' ordered the professor. 'I would rather not, sir.' 'Give his name, or be flogged, Vinton.' 'I would rather not give names.' 'Come up, then, sir, and get the reward of your disobedience,' said the professor, and young Vinton placed himself in position. But the professor's heart failed him as he was about to strike, so he says: Boys! I will leave it to you. 'Shall Vinton be flogged, or speak a piece?' 'Speak a piece,' was the reply. The young fellow, mounting the platform, then spoke this verse from Mrs. Barbauld's incomparable hymn:

"Teach me to feel another's woe,
To bid the faults I see,
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me."

"What is the question? W. K. M.
HIBERNIA, Fla., April 14, 1877.

NAVY GAZETTE REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE!

ORDERED.

APRIL 12.—Lieutenant George W. Tyler, to the receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York.

APRIL 13.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles S. Cotton, to examination for promotion on the 19th April.

Lieutenant-Commander Felix McCurley, as executive of the receiving ship *Franklin*, at Norfolk, Va.

Paymaster W. W. Woodhull, to duty as naval storekeeper at Nagasaki, Japan, per steamer of May 1 from San Francisco, Cal.

Assistant Paymaster Arthur Peterson, to duty in the office of the paymaster at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

APRIL 14.—Commander R. W. Meade, to command the *Alert*, Asiatic Station, per steamer of the 1st May from San Francisco, Cal.

Paymaster R. P. Lisle, to the receiving ship *St. Louis* at League Island, Pa.

Acting Boatswain James Sheppard, to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

APRIL 16.—Lieutenant C. W. Jarboe, to the receiving ship *Independence* at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. D. Myers, to the receiving ship *Wyoming*, at Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Jos. T. Addicks, to the *Saratoga*, at Washington, on the 20th April.

APRIL 17.—Master Henry L. Green, to the *Saratoga*, at Washington, on the 25th April.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. C. Eckstein, to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

Assistant Engineer F. C. Burchard, to appear before the Retiring Board at Washington, D. C., on the 21st April.

Gunner John G. Foster, Carpenter Edward H. Hay, and Sailmaker John S. Franklin, to the *Saratoga*, at Washington.

APRIL 18.—Lieutenant-Commander Edward Hooker, to duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 1st May.

Lieutenant E. L. Amory, as assistant to inspector of the Second Light-house District.

Boatswain John McCaffery, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

DETACHED.

APRIL 12.—Lieutenant Wm. P. Randall, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, at Boston, Mass., and granted six months' leave from the 13th April.

Lieutenant Henry C. Hunter, from the receiving ship *Colorado*, on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant John T. Sullivan has reported his return home, having been detached, from the *Essex* on the 27th March, in consequence of condemnation by Medical Survey, and has been placed on sick leave.

APRIL 13.—Lieutenant Horace Elmer, from the receiving ship *Franklin*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. B. Hoff, as member of the Board of Inspection, and ordered to report to Admiral Porter as his aid.

Lieutenant H. E. Nichols, from the Coast Survey Office, and ordered to the *Despatch*, as executive.

Paymaster James E. Tolfree, from duty as purchasing paymaster at Philadelphia on the 13th April, and ordered to the *Trenton*, and also as fleet paymaster of the European Station, per steamer of the 25th April from New York.

APRIL 14.—Pay Director Robert H. Clark, from the receiving ship *St. Louis*, but to remain on duty as inspector of provisions, etc., at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

APRIL 16.—Lieutenant George E. Ide, from the receiving ship *Independence*, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon E. S. Matthews, from the receiving ship Wyoming, and granted two months' leave.

APRIL 17.—Master Perrin Busbee and Ensign Wm. H. Slack, from the Naval Observatory, Washington, and ordered to the Saratoga on the 20th April.

Master Charles W. Bartlett, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Saratoga on the 20th April.

APRIL 18.—Master A. C. Baker, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Despatch.

Ensign Frank H. Holmes, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to Coast Survey duty.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. F. Magruder, from the Naval Hospital, Washington, and ordered to the Saratoga on the 21st April.

Lieutenant Adolph Marx, from the Tennessee, Asiatic Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant Wm. P. Day, from the Despatch, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Isaac T. Choate, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Chaplain James J. Kane, now in London, has been extended three months.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant Karl Rohrer, from the 19th April to the 10th May next.

To Chaplain E. K. Rawson, attached to the training ship Monongahela, at Baltimore, for ten days.

To Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, at New London, Conn., for three weeks from April 19.

ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Pay Director John S. Gulick to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and ordered as purchasing paymaster at Philadelphia on the 18th April.

The orders of Paymaster Chas. P. Thompson as naval store-keeper at Nagasaki, Japan, on account of ill health, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

Commander George Brown, to examination for promotion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Assistant Surgeon David O. Lewis has been authorized to delay for two months his examination for promotion under his orders of the 11th April.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending April 18, 1877:

William Lewis, beneficiary, April 2, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Jonathan M. Foltz, ex-surgeon-general, April 12, Philadelphia. John Harkins, seaman, March 14, U. S. S. Trenton, at sea.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

DETACHED.

APRIL 9.—First Lieutenant J. B. Breese, from the U. S. S. St. Louis, and ordered to the U. S. T. S. Constitution, at Philadelphia, Pa.

APRIL 10.—Second Lieutenant H. Whiting, from Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., and ordered to the U. S. T. S. Monongahela, at Baltimore, Md., by the 20th April.

Second Lieutenant G. T. Bates, upon the arrival of his relief, from the U. S. T. S. Monongahela, and ordered to duty on board the U. S. S. St. Louis.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

APRIL 10.—To Major and Paymaster G. C. Goodloe, from the 12th to the 21st April.

THE CRUISE OF THE CONGRESS IN 1842-5.

On the morning of the 8th of July we left Trieste, and had a light fair wind nearly all the way to Nauplia, where we arrived on the 10th of July. Nauplia, or Napoli de Romania, is the strongest fortified city of Greece, built on the side of a hill, well protected by its Acropolis, and has a commodious harbor. On our way to Nauplia we hove-to off Nilo and got two pilots for the Archipelagos; genteel, intelligent young men, brothers, by the name of Michel. But Capt. V., not liking them, discharged them at Athens, and got an old Greek pilot. While at Nauplia, I went with a party to visit the seat of ancient Argos, one of the first cities of Greece, and the capital of Agamemnon's kingdom, who was commander-in-chief of the Greeks against Troy. Argos was built B. C. 1556. Where its Acropolis stood are the ruins of a more modern fortification, on a very elevated hill, up which we had a fatiguing and hot climb. But the view amply compensated for the fatigue. It overlooked the beautiful and fertile valley of the Argos, reaching the city of Nauplia about nine miles distant, and about the same distance from the sea across the mountains. At the foot of the Acropolis hill are the remains of an ancient amphitheatre. The seats are cut out of the stone in the mountain side in a semi-circular form, one above another, to the number of seventy; each seat or step is capable of holding about a hundred persons. A modern village of houses spreads over the plain at the foot of the mountain, reaching nearly to the river, or rather creek, over which there is a good bridge. The ride from Argos to the city of Nauplia, is over a fine turnpike across the beautiful country so famed in the history of Greece. The tomb of Agamemnon is shown about two miles from the village. It is of stone in conic shape, with an entrance and open at the top. No one visited the ship at Nauplia. The Governor and his lady promised to do so, but his sore legs, the effects of wounds received in the late struggle for freedom, prevented him. His wife is the daughter of Mavrocordato, and therefore a princess of the first rank amongst the Greeks. The captain had prepared a collation for them, which we devoured on our return from Argos. We were much fatigued and heated, which gave us a great relish for the collation, coming from such an unusual quarter and so accidentally. It would neither have been given or accepted on any other terms. We sailed from Nauplia July 19, and had a fair wind to Athens.

ATHENS, July 21, 1843.—Here I am again! Once in my life I would have thought it immortality enough to have visited this far famed city once, but here I am the second time. I feel as if I had seen nothing of the world yet, because I have not been in Egypt and Syria. But if nothing happens, they will soon be seen, too, in their turn. This time, having good pilots, we have anchored close in to the stone piers, the entrance to the land-locked inner harbor of Piraeus. The captain, however, was somewhat frightened at being so close

in, and warped the ship further out. The view from here is most beautiful. The valley up to Athens, the city, the Acropolis, the Temple of Theseus, the Temple of Aeolus, the king's new palace, the new city, the valley and hills beyond, even to Mount Pentelicon and Mount Hymettus, the whole ocean of interest lies before us, overcast with a lilac colored atmosphere. I revisited all the places of interest with several of my shipmates, and regretted the absence of my old friends Du Pont, Mercer and Miarroon, with whom I had visited this place before. On this occasion no one went to the top of Mount Pentelicon. I was very much annoyed because I could not persuade our captain to call on the king and queen. The ward room had determined to give them a ball if we could have got them on board, and Mr. Hill, an intelligent and worldly American missionary, who knows the royal family well, said they would have been delighted at such attention; and from their readiness and apparent pleasure in visiting the Ohio, when I was here in August, 1839, and one of our frigates before her, I believe they would have come on board of us with much pleasure had they been visited and invited. As the king is in bad repute with his subjects at present, who talk openly about dethroning him for his arbitrary measures, attention from republicans would have been kindly acknowledged by him. But I could not persuade Capt. V. to make his respects, and we lost a favorable opportunity to see the handsome queen and her beautiful maid of honor, the daughter of Marco Bozaris, who was such a belle on the Ohio.

Old Mavromichalis, the Padron Rey, is still one of the king's council. Mavromichalis, who was minister at Constantinople. He was recalled from England to assist in framing the Constitution, but the king, opposing nearly all his views, declined his services, and he took his present embassy. The history of the late Greek revolution makes him decidedly the greatest man in Greece. But no wisdom can stem the tide of the arbitrary course of Otho. No hing but a revolt will check him. Probably no place in the world is growing faster than Athens. Twelve years ago there were but a few houses, and not more than five hundred inhabitants; now the city looks respectable, and has some magnificent buildings and 25,000 inhabitants. The beautiful marble palace of the king is nearly finished inside, but he has not, as yet, moved into it.

July 25, 1843.—Sailed from Athens for Smyrna; carried a fair wind the whole way. We anchored one night in Smyrna Bay, off Long Island, and got underway next morning after breakfast, and anchored off Smyrna July 27. The next day, at 4 P. M., I started in an Austrian steamer, with ten other officers, for Constantinople. The fare, including meals, was \$17; high, but the accommodations were good. The forward cabin was \$10, and the deck \$5. All the Turks, the ghi wealthy, take the latter. Among our passengers was an opera corps, one of which was the celebrated prima donna Mme. Matilde Clary, of Paris. Mr. C. and myself soon made her acquaintance, and became very intimate by the time we arrived at Constantinople. We promised to go to the Bellevue Hotel with her and her husband, but when we landed, our luggage was ordered to an English boarding house, by the chargé Mr. Brown and our Consul Mr. Geo. Porter, who had come on board at our arrival. The prima donna, not finding us at the Bellevue, went on board the steamer again with her husband, and remained there until she went to Bucharest, where the corps was bound.

By the next morning at six o'clock, after we left Smyrna, we were passing the Isle of Tenedos and the Plains of Troy, where large mounds were pointed out to us as the tombs of Achilles, Ajax and Patrocles. When we entered the Dardanelles, a great deal of shipping was anchored outside, where it had been accumulating for three weeks, waiting for a fair wind; it being impossible to beat through against the strong current always running out from the Marmora into the Archipelago. The forts at the entrance really looked formidable. The banks of the Straits were interesting and studded with towers and fortifications. The place where Leander swam over every night to his sweetheart was, of course, pointed out to us. By sunset we had got pretty well into Marmora, and the following morning we were called to take a distant view of Constantinople. There lay before us, demanding admiration, splendid palaces, huge mosques, towering minarets, beautiful trees, gardens, hills, and mountains, ravines and valleys. The whole *coup d'œil* is a mass of imposing magnificence.

Lieut. Porter, being one of our party, sent a note to the chargé and consul, who are his cousins, and they came on board to guide us to our boarding house. We got into three or four caïques, which swarm the Bosphorus—ever more numerous than the gondolas at Venice, and much lighter but easily upset—and landed on the Pera side, as no strangers are allowed to live on the Constantinople side. We were located on the hill at Pera, at the side of one of the huge Turkish burying grounds; an airy place, but rather small house, though the accommodation on the whole was pretty good at the rate of \$2 per day. Having breakfasted and obtained a guide, we sallied out to see the city. First we went to the Tower of Galata, where we had the city and its suburban towns in view beneath us. The point of land where we were contained Pera and Galata, separated only by a wall—the streets running to each other. On the same side of the Bosphorus, but on the opposite side of a beautiful little harbor crowded with shipping and light caïques, was Constantinople, called by the Turks Stamboul. Across the Bosphorus, which rushes along its winding way from the Black Sea to the Marmora, is the populous town of Scutari. The view was far spread, and took in Mount Olympus and Ida, and the Islands of the Marmora and the Bosphorus.

Having contemplated this scene with the deepest

interest, we were handed coffee and pipes by the keep-

ers, which were taken and the gratuity expected given, we descended into the dirty streets, hurried down the hill through the filth, heat and dogs which lay sleeping in every direction about the streets—three upon an average to every house. "Don't tread on the dog," was the constant cry, as it was difficult not to do it. We crossed the harbor to the city in the light, ticklish caïques, sitting in the bottom to prevent them turning over; paying half of a piaster (two cents) each, and again followed our guide through numerous dirty narrow, winding streets, and at length got into the great square of the original city of Byzantium, called the Hippodrome, which was the Roman race course, and still contains some of the original monuments.

EX-SURGEON GENERAL FOLTZ.

The Navy will learn with regret of the death of ex-Surgeon General Jonathan M. Foltz, U. S. N., which occurred at his residence No. 1415 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on Thursday, April 12. The announcement of the death of Dr. Foltz was made in the following General Order issued by Capt. Clark H. Wells, commanding the League Island Navy-yard, in which he bears fitting testimony to the official services and the high personal character of the deceased:

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION,
LEAGUE ISLAND, April 18, 1877.

It becomes the painful duty of the commandant of the League Island naval station to announce to the officers of the station the death of ex-Surgeon General Jonathan M. Foltz, United States Navy, on the evening of the 12th inst., after an illness of over a year, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation. The long and faithful service of this distinguished officer, forty-five years of which were passed on the active list, endeared him to his brother officers. He had served under the late Admiral Farragut in the war of the Rebellion on the Mississippi River, and justly secured his confidence and friendship. His whole career, in every relation of life, was a most honorable one, and in his death the Service has sustained a great loss. The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, attached and unattached to the station, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday next, at 10 A. M., at his late residence, 1415 Chestnut street, in undress uniform with side arms. This invitation is cordially extended to the officers of the Army.

C. H. WELLS, Captain Commandant.

As early as 8 o'clock Monday morning, April 16, a large number of people assembled at the residence of Dr. Foltz to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased naval officer. The remains were laid out in the parlor, and were attired in a naval uniform, and encased in a handsome black covered casket, richly embellished with silver mountings, on the lid of which was a silver plate of handsome design which bore the following inscription: "Jonathan M. Foltz, United States Navy, born April 25th, 1810, died April 12th, 1877." At the foot of the casket were numerous floral offerings of various designs, the gift of friends of Dr. Foltz, and surrounding the remains were stationed a body guard of eight sailors from the receiving ship *St. Louis*. The Episcopal service for the dead was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Richard Newton, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, at the conclusion of which the funeral cortège moved and proceeded to the Pennsylvania depot, Thirty-second and Market streets.

At the head of the procession were sixty marines from League Island naval station, under the command of Major Dawson. The following acted as pall-bearers, at the request of the widow of the deceased: Rear-Admiral O. S. Glisson, Commodore E. R. Thompson, Captain C. H. Wells, commandant League Island; Medical Directors W. S. W. Ruschenberger and Edward Shippen, Pay Director Robert Pettit, Mr. George Hoffman and Hon. H. M. Watts. Among those present were Admiral Lardner, General Dana, U. S. A.; Col. Wylie Mitchell, Commodore Frailey, Capt. Corbin and Adams, Lieuts. Thomas, Colahan, Reeder and Crosby, Medical Director Suddards, Chief Engineers Zeigler, Garvin and Fitch, Pay Director Denniston, Chaplain Wallace, Hon. Jas. W. Forney, Hon. Benj. Rush, Mr. Samuel B. Thomas, Mr. John P. Wetherill, Judges Biddle and Allison, and a number of other prominent naval officers and citizens of Philadelphia. Upon the arrival of the procession at the Pennsylvania depot, the remains were transferred to a train and proceeded to Lancaster, Pa., at which place they were met by a large party of friends and relatives of Dr. Foltz, and the remains were taken to the Moravian church at that place, where services were held. Rev. Dr. Rondthaler of Philadelphia officiated, delivering a most eloquent address, at the conclusion of which the interment took place, in the beautiful cemetery of that city. The pall-bearers at Lancaster were Hon. A. Herr Smith, Dr. Henry Carpenter, Mr. Amos Slaymaker, and Mr. Henry E. Leman, in addition to those who accompanied the remains from Philadelphia.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Press*, who knew the deceased well, says of him: "He was of the finest products of American seamanship; he was a student of men, of books, and of nations; he reflected much, and when he wrote he wrote with copious and candid ability; he was a contributor to foreign and American journals; he was the surgeon in the celebrated duel between the Honorable Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, and Honorable W. C. Graves, of Kentucky, which took place near Washington on the 24th of February, 1838, a conflict which ended in the death of the gallant Cilley. He knew most of the public men of Washington and was always a welcome guest in Washington society. He wrote much for the American newspapers at home and abroad. He was the personal family physician of President Buchanan. He served the great Admiral Farragut, not only in his wonderful victories from February, 1862, to August, 1863, but sailed with him as fleet surgeon on board the flagship *Franklin* during his cruise to the Mediterranean in 1868-69. He was president of the naval medical board of 1870-71, and was retired on attaining the age of sixty-two years, April 25, 1872, after having been appointed chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and surgeon-general with the relative rank of commodore. This is a very brief record of one life—a life of unusual activity, ambition, integrity, and courage."

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.

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PAY OF THE NAVY.

THE New York *Sun* undertakes to show that the appropriation of the last Congress for the pay of the Navy was in excess of the amount needed, because it was accompanied by a reduction of 1,000 in the number of the enlisted men. The *Sun* is at fault in its arithmetic. It says: "The Republican Forty-third Congress voted \$6,250,000 for this item (pay of the Navy, 8,500 men,) and no complaint was made of its insufficiency. The last Democratic House reduced the Navy to 7,500 men, and appropriated \$5,750,000 for the current fiscal year, which, deducting the pay, subsistence, and other charges (sic) for 1,000 men, would be more than equivalent to the half million of difference between the two years. . . . At the late session Congress appropriated in the Deficiency bill as follows: 'For pay of officers and men of the Navy, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1877, and for prior years, one million dollars.' Adding this million to the \$5,750,000 granted at the previous session for pay, and the aggregate would be \$6,750,000, or \$500,000 more than had been appropriated for the same in 1876, when 1,000 additional men had to be provided for."

If the *Sun* will refer to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 23, 1876, it will find an elaborate table, which we have not space to reproduce here, showing that the exact amount required for the pay of the Navy is as follows: Total pay of 1,041 Line officers and 827 Staff and warrant officers: at sea, \$4,081,700; on other duty, \$3,472,400; waiting orders, or leave, \$2,777,100. Averaging this at one third of each class at sea or other duty, and on waiting orders or leave, and we have a total of \$3,426,933. Add to this 7,500 petty officers, seamen, etc., at \$360 each, or \$2,700,000 altogether, and we have a total of \$6,126,933. To this is to be added the pay of the retired list, about one million more. This makes a total of \$7,126,933 required for the pay of the Navy, assuming that one third of the officers on the active list are put on waiting orders or granted leave of absence. Now, will the *Sun* ask its arithmetic man to show us how this amount of over seven millions is to be paid out of an appropriation of \$5,750,000? The one million dollars in the Deficiency bill goes to make good the short appropriation in previous years and leaves nothing to meet the deficiency in the current year. And will the *Sun* explain what "the subsistence and other charges for 1,000 men" has to do with the amount required for the pay roll of the Navy? We cannot criticise the *Sun* for arguing in favor of a reduction of either Army or Navy, if it thinks that is necessary; but we believe

it will agree with us that it is neither just nor honest for Congress to refuse to appropriate the amount actually required to pay the force authorized by law. It is not a question of opinion that we are discussing, but a question of arithmetic. We have shown exactly what amount is needed for the pay roll; the *Sun* shows that the amount appropriated is nearly a million and a half less than the amount needed under the most favorable circumstances. How, then, does it cypher out that a portion of the amount appropriated for pay has been diverted to other uses? Where is the evidence of this? We should be glad to publish it if we could find it. The result of the failure of Congress to appropriate sufficient money for the pay of the Navy has been to compel officers to make an arrangement with bankers, by which they submit to a reduction at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on their pay, and think themselves extremely fortunate in being able to do that. Does not the *Sun* agree with us that it is a contemptible spectacle in a great government to thus repudiate its just obligations?

NAVAL ATTACKS.

M. CHABAUD-ARNAULT, lieutenant de vaisseau, contributes to the *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* an interesting and thoughtful article on the forcing of fortified passages and the attack on maritime positions. The article is commenced in the February number of the *Revue* and concluded in the March number, occupying altogether forty-five of its ample pages. It is based almost entirely upon the experiences of our war of the Rebellion, and detailed descriptions are given of our most important naval engagements and combined military and naval engagements, including those of Forts Hatteras and Clark, Port Royal, Fort McHenry, Fort Donelson, Roanoke Island, Island No. 10, New Orleans, Port Hudson, Sabine Pass, Fort Darling, Vicksburg, Charleston, Fort Morgan, Fort Fisher, and Mobile Bay. The engagements of Fort Fisher and Mobile Bay are illustrated by diagrams. The American affairs, together with three engagements during the Brazilian-Paraguayan war, the Spanish attack in 1866 on Callao, and the operations of the Italian fleet preceding the Austrian-Italian engagement at Lissa, are grouped together in such a way as to illustrate the conclusions of its author as to the conditions under which an attempt to force a passage may be made by a modern fleet with a reasonable hope of success, and the manner in which such an enterprise should be conducted.

These conclusions as summed up by the *Broad Arrow*, are as follows: "A fleet attacking a maritime fortification may have either one of three perfectly distinct objects in view. It may, namely, simply purpose inflicting as much damage as possible upon the batteries and forts, without entertaining any intention of making a serious effort to seize or capture the place, or it may design carrying the fortress with its own resources only, or its object may be to assist an army on land in obtaining possession of the fortifications attacked. The attainment of the first of these objects will be most readily ensured by bombarding the forts from a distance by means of curved fire. The damage caused by direct or horizontal fire will not be appreciably greater than that caused by curved or high-angle fire; while the ships delivering the former will, necessarily, be much more exposed, and probably suffer far more damage than those from which the latter is carried on. At the attacks on Fort Powell, in February, 1864, or on Callao, in 1866, the object of the assaulting fleets in both cases could manifestly only have been to injure as much as possible the defences of the enemy. In neither instance was there any force on shore to co-operate in their capture; nor would a disembarkation for the purpose have been under any circumstances feasible. In both cases, however, the fleets attempted to achieve the object in view by pouring upon the coast defences of the enemy a direct fire at a comparatively close range; and, in both cases, the ships were fain to haul out of action after suffering severe loss. At Callao thirty-seven men of the Spanish fleet were killed, and more than one hundred wounded.

"On the other hand, in the attacks on Fort Darling, or Fort Sumter, and on the defences of Charleston, curved fire from a distance was employed, which damaged the fortifications very materially, while the ships themselves were comparatively unscathed.

When, however, there is a reasonable expectation of being able to seize the defences, direct fire must be largely and principally used; but even in such cases the attack may be prepared for and supported by curved fire, which may even be delivered with effect by wooden ships conveniently and properly posted. But, as a general rule, it may be laid down, that a fleet will not be able, with its own resources only, to capture and hold any fortified places on shore; unless, indeed, this latter is commanded on all sides by the artillery fire of the ships. The co-operation of an army or force on land will, generally speaking, be necessary. At the same time, it may be possible, if the work attacked are only of an inferior type, if they consisted, for instance, of batteries open at the gorge or of weak redoubts, to occupy them temporarily, and so complete the work of destruction, by companies landed from the ships. In every case the men-of-war detailed to attack coast defences by direct fire should be powerful ironclads, carrying not only a heavy armament, but also a considerable thickness of armor. Speed and the power of manoeuvring rapidly will be only secondary considerations. Wooden vessels may only venture to attack by direct fire works inferior and defective both in construction and armament. Ships of this latter class should be kept under steam and moving during the engagement, so that their distance from the enemy's batteries may vary, and the chances of their being struck consequently diminished. Heavily armored vessels, on the other hand, may frequently be anchored with advantage, or at all events should remain as nearly stationary as possible in order that a more accurate fire may be obtained from their guns. In every case as many spars as possible should be sent down, and every possible precaution taken to protect the crew, the hull, and especially the machinery. A bombardment by means of curved fire may be continued by night as well as by day, but direct fire can only be maintained during daylight, unless, indeed, it is sought to divert the attention of the defender from an assault upon them undertaken at night by a land force.

Such is in brief outline the manner in which fortifications on shore should be attacked by ships under various circumstances. But before any enterprise of this nature can be attempted, it is absolutely essential that the fleet which undertakes it should be, at all events, locally supreme on the seas. It must never be exposed to be itself attacked while engaged in the operation. At Lissa PERSANO'S squadron was occupied in attacking three points on the island when it was fallen upon by TEGETHOF, and the catastrophe which consequently befel it is well known. The Power, therefore, which would assume the offensive by attacking the seaboard of its enemy must be uncontestedly mistress of the seas, with ships enough to mask or defeat the fleets of its adversary while the operations against his shores are being carried on, and able, if these latter are to be decisive, to transport to the scene of action a force to co-operate on land with the attack by sea."

ALL BUT A FEW sanguine diplomatists have finally abandoned the hope of a peaceful settlement of the Eastern question. Russia, while continuing to pursue the advantages of diplomacy, has not halted in her military preparations. A large army has gathered near the left bank of the Pruth, which forms a portion of the boundary between Russia and Turkey in Europe, and the outbreak of hostilities doubtless waits only for the drying up of the roads and the subsidence of the spring freshets. This will be early in May. In their last successful campaign against the Turks, in 1828-9, the Russians passed the Pruth May 7, 1828, on bridges thrown across, at Skoulini, fourteen miles N. E. of Jassy, the capital town of Moldavia, at Faltsi, seventy miles S. S. E. of Jassy, and at Iptaki, further down the river. The Turks made no resistance, and the Russians continued their march through Wallachia, unopposed, to the Danube, extending their right wing as far up the river as Kalafat, opposite the "virgin" fortress of Widdin, where a large concentration of Turkish troops is now going on, as the telegraph informs us. In 1828 the Russians had undisputed control of the Black Sea, which furnished them with a base of supplies, and their line of advance was along the coast by the left wing. In spite of the advantages they then possessed, the Russians found them-

selves at the end of the season still on the wrong side of the Balkans, having been occupied all summer in the siege of Shumla and Varna, which last fortress was finally surrendered to them by the treachery of the second in command. Their chief successes in 1828-9 were those in Asia against superior forces, in the campaign so ably conducted by Gen. PASKIWATCH. The advantages gained by him have proved permanent ones, and Russia is in a better position than ever to conduct a successful assault on Turkey from her Asiatic frontier, especially as she has made sure of the friendship of Persia. Her advance is likely therefore to be from the Caucasus, where her successes will not so much disturb the sensibilities of Europe as an interference with the freedom of the Danube.

The headquarters of the Russian army of the Pruth are at Kishenev, capital of the Russian province of Bessarabia, on the railroad from Odessa to Jassy. It is a city of 120,000 inhabitants, situated on the Buik, an affluent of the Dniester. The Czar is reported to have arrived at Kishenev on Monday last. The correspondent of an Austrian paper writes that the Russian artillery force in that place has been considerably augmented during the last six weeks. It now embraces 505 field-pieces, seventy-six mountain guns, and 350 siege guns. Moreover, fourteen mounted batteries are expected to arrive shortly. Large quantities of ammunition are stored at Chotin, Bjelzi, Akerman, Odessa, and on the Pruth. The military train at present consists of 14,000 wagons. Seventy locomotives and 860 railway cars are expected to arrive. The Caucasian army, he reports, is about to be reinforced by 48 brigades of infantry. Gen. Melikoff will in a few days command an army of 150,000 combatants. Horses are being purchased in the neighborhood of Tiflis for Persia. By "Gen. Melikoff" we presume is meant Lieut.-General Lori-Mémeckoff, "Ataman of the Cossacks of the Terek," a river which empties into the Caspian just north of the Caucasus Mountains.

DURING HIS SERVICE in the Sioux country last autumn, Colonel GARRICK MALLORY, now principal assistant to the chief signal officer, became possessed of a copy of an interesting chart or calendar of the Dakota nation, which extends over seventy-one years, from 1799-1800 on. This copy was traced by Lieut. REED, U. S. A., on a strip of cotton cloth one yard square, in the two colors used in the original, black and red, from a duplicate of the original which is believed to be still in the possession of its author, Lone Dog, an aged Indian of the Yanktonai tribe of Dakotas. This Indian, was in the autumn of 1876, near Fort Peck, Montana Territory. The duplicate of his chart was found in the possession of BASIL CLEMENT, a half breed interpreter, living at Little Bear, near Fort Sully, Dakota. From him was obtained a translation of the symbols used in the chart, and this translation has been verified by Colonel MALLORY by diligent investigation and inquiry, and on his return to Washington the colonel was persuaded by persons skilled in aboriginal archaeology to exhibit and explain his discovery before the philosophical society. The result is the publication, in the *Bulletin of the Survey of the Territories* of a monogram describing the chart and giving a lithograph of it, also in black and red. The chart is chiefly valuable, as showing an attempt, before unsuspected, among the nomadic tribes of American Indians, to form a system of chronology. It is "not narrative in design, the noting of events being wholly subordinate to the marking of years by them; and the symbolized serial arrangement of something trivial, though always notorious incidents, being with especial adaptation to use as a calendar." Some of the principal events recorded are the breaking out of small pox, 1801, the symbol being the head and body of a man covered with red blotches; 1823, white soldiers made their first appearance; 1833, a shower of meteors; 1855, Gen. HARNEY'S preliminary council, preceding the great council March 1, 1856; 1812, wild horses first seen and caught by the Dakotas, the symbol being a lasso. In reference to this last record, Colonel MALLORY says: "The date is of interest, as showing when the herds of prairie horses, descended from those animals introduced by the Spaniards in Mexico, or those deposited by them on the shores of Texas and at other points, had multiplied so as to extend into the far northern regions. The Sioux undoubtedly learned the use of the horse and perhaps also that

of the lasso from southern tribes, with whom they were in contact; and it is a curious fact that, notwithstanding the tenacity with which they generally adhere to ancient customs, in only two generations since they became familiar with the horse they have been so revolutionized in their habits as to be utterly helpless, both in war and the chase, when deprived of it."

THE INDIANS continue to furnish a topic for newspaper writers and military critics. About 1,000 Northern hostiles made formal surrender of arms, ponies, etc., to Gen. CROOK at Spotted Tail Agency, April 16. Encircling SPOTTED TAIL'S camp and discharging their guns in the air, they called forth the force of that chief to greet them, after which the head chief delivered a short speech before Gen. Crook, indicating his desire for peace by laying his rifle at the General's feet. Among the chiefs surrendering are ONE WHO TOUCHES THE CLOUDS and ROMAN Nose, whose village was destroyed at Slim Buttes last summer by Capt. MILLS. In the meanwhile the preparations for continuing the campaign against CRAZY HORSE and SITTING BULL are not relaxed one bit. The most successful and unique feature of Indian operations since March, 1876, has been the principle of "attrition," as some one called Gen. GRANT'S method of fighting; giving the enemy no rest; harassing him wherever found; causing him to move his villages and families with an unprecedented frequency and celerity; giving him no chance to strengthen his bands or recruit his horses, and aided by an exceptionally severe winter, forcing him to break up and come in to the agencies, for the time weary of the contest. For twelve long months the troops under the direction of the Lieutenant-General have hunted the Sioux by detachments and without intermission, and there is no indication that this effective policy will be abandoned until the last war bonnet, the smallest pony and the best rifle of the hostile savages is laid at the feet of the white chieftain.

In Arizona Gov. SAFFORD is trying very hard to persuade the country that Gen. KAUTZ and a large part of his command—including a number of officers who are named—are incompetent, dishonest and a source of great annoyance to the State Executive. Gen. SAFFORD'S reply to Gen. KAUTZ'S statement (recently published in the JOURNAL) shows conclusively, we think, that the Governor has been endeavoring to assume control of the force which is stationed in Arizona for his protection, and which naturally must decide when and where that protection is required. Failing in his ambitious purpose, and under the influence of bad advisers, he has instigated a wordy crusade against the officers of the Government, which is as effective as blank cartridge usually is.

FROM the *Annuaire spécial de l'état major général de l'armée pour l'année 1877*, which was lately published in Paris, we take the following data: Of the four marshals of France, three come from the ranks of the infantry and one from the artillery; of the 16 division generals who command army corps, etc., 3 come from the general staff, 7 from the infantry, 1 from the cavalry, 2 from the artillery, and 3 from the engineer corps; of the remaining 96 division generals, 16 are from the general staff, 47 from the infantry, 17 from the cavalry, 8 from the artillery, 7 from the engineer corps, and 1 from the gendarmerie; of the 197 brigade generals, 27 are from the general staff, 85 from the infantry, 45 from the cavalry, 20 from the artillery, 13 from the engineer corps, and 7 from the gendarmerie. The colonels and other officers are divided as follows: From the general staff, 40 colonels, 520 other grades; from the infantry, 156 colonels, 12,000 other grades; from the cavalry, 78 colonels, 3,300 other grades; from the artillery, 76 colonels, 2,800 other grades; from the engineer corps, 37 colonels, 800 officers of other grades; and from the gendarmerie, 16 colonels, 700 other grades.

IN the Reichstag, recently, Field-Marshal MOLTKE expressed his doubts as to the ability of the Russians to easily whip the Turks, which latter he praised highly for their efficiency.

Bvt.-COL. THOMAS L. CASEY, Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Dist. of Columbia, will also act as Master of Ceremonies at the Executive Mansion.

The Offices of the Army and Navy Journal will be removed on the 1st of May to No. 245 Broadway.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

EXECUTIVE PRECEDENCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It would seem from the following extract from the Revised Statutes, that a very peculiar interpretation of the law has been made in the recent Naval Regulation Circular No. 2, dated March 23:

"Sec. 1468. Commanding officers of vessels of war and of naval stations shall take precedence over all officers placed under their command.

"Sec. 1469. The Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, detail a line officer to act as the aid or executive of the commanding officer of a vessel of war or naval station, which officer shall, when not impracticable, be next in rank to said commanding officer. Such aid or executive shall, while executing the orders of the commanding officer on board the vessel or at the station, *take precedence over all officers attached to the vessel or station.*

"Sec. 1470. Staff officers, senior to the officers so detailed, shall have the right to communicate directly with the commanding officer."

General Order No. 184 (which is embodied in the new blue book, chap. ii, sec. 1), fully and accurately defined the limits of sections 1469 and 1470. Circular No. 2 is, it seems to me, in direct conflict not only with Order 184, but with the statute.

The commanding officer *takes precedence* by virtue of the command; and as the same phraseology is used in the next section with regard to the executive officer, it would seem impossible that with the blue book interpretation of the law, there should be any question raised as to the rights of officers of division senior to the executive. I am entirely unable to see under what circumstances the aid or executive can be deemed to be "executing the orders of the commanding officer," if not (and that too in the highest sense of the term), when the ship is being made ready for battle; and at such time it would appear that he ought to have the precedence given to him by law, and that just such a contingency was provided for by the statute. There would be no question whatever if the executive were the senior; but the precedence of such senior becomes the prerogative of the junior when detailed as such aid or executive, and when executing the orders of the commanding officer.

CABLE.

FLEET OFFICERS IN THE NAVY:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I quite agree with your correspondent "Nous Verrons" in the matter of the impropriety of the fleet ships being filled by officers of comparatively low rank. It is not only in actual violation of the regulations of the Department, which direct that staff officers of the grade of commander shall be assigned to fleet duty, but it is, in itself, manifestly and absolutely wrong. The higher grades were established in the staff as the higher grades are given in the line to mark progressive responsibility and to reward honorable long service by distinctive dignity and station and pay. Directors and other staff officers of the grade of captain were relieved of all duty at sea, except in time of war; and the director who voluntarily descends from his higher station, to do the duty of his juniors, degrades the rank he holds. Inspectors and other staff officers of the grade of commander were to be ordered to sea only as fleet officers. Staff officers of the grade of lieutenant commanders were to be ordered as heads of departments on board first and second rates not flagships. Yet we find a director, so old that he will retire in two years, doing fleet duty on one station, and an officer 63 on the list of the lieutenant commander grade of his corps doing similar duty on another; indeed, the director's fleet colleague, in the same vessel, will be a lieutenant commander 18 on the list. It was supposed when Chief Engineers Kutz and Kiersted (lieutenant commanders), were relieved by Chief Engineers Newell and Loring (commanders), that these anomalies would no longer exist, but the papers have within a few days paraded a number of fleet officers, who are so very far down on the list of lieutenant commanders, while so many officers of the grade of commander are willing and anxious to do the duty to which they are properly and solely entitled, that we do not wonder at the line comments. When staff officers themselves are indifferent to the privileges and dignity of their rank, we can not expect the line to sympathize with their complainings when it is not recognized.

A STAFF OFFICER.

"BURGUNDY ROSE."

[WILLIAM BLACK, in *Harper's Magazine*.]

I.

Burgundy isn't a good thing to drink;
Young man, I beseech you, consider and think,
Or else in your nose, and likewise in your toes
You'll discover the color of Burgundy rose:

Burgundy rose, Burgundy rose,
A dangerous symptom is Burgundy rose.

II.

'Tis a very nice wine, and as mellow as milk;
'Tis a very nice color in satin or silk:
But you'll change your opinion as soon as it shows
In a halo around the extreme of your nose:
Burgundy rose, Burgundy rose,
'Tis a very bad thing at the tip of your toes,

ARMY REVOLVERS.

Bridgeport Cartridges, Service Cartridges, and Pine Butts at the National Armory, Springfield.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Under the above caption a writer in the *Washington Sunday Herald*, a portion of whose letter appears in your Journal of April 7, undertakes to criticize the report of a Board of Ordnance appointed by the War Department, and who made an exhaustive trial of revolving pistols offered for the military service.

For the board nothing need be said. Their examinations extended over weeks of labor. The tests were all open to the parties interested in the success of the respective arms. Their report is a straightforward statement of work done, and as such is understood by the Department and experts in arms. For consumers not familiar with the arms in question, I wish to say a few words in defense of the tests made and conclusions reached by the board, and in answer to the correspondent referred to.

The claims of superiority for the Smith and Wesson consist in the facility with which the empty shells can be ejected. To do this the frame is made in two parts, connecting on the underside by a hinge joint, and on top by a catch and spring. By opening the catch and breaking the joint, the cartridges or empty shells are all started in the cylinder so that they are readily removed. To use this correspondent's language, "What the board claims as a defect is the great distinguishing feature of the Smith and Wesson, which makes it superior to all other revolvers now in use. By its peculiar construction all the empty shells are ejected at once." This states the position by the *Herald* correspondent fairly, fully—in his own words—and it states all the advantage that can be claimed by the most enthusiastic supporter of the Smith and Wesson.

The writer goes on to say: "This superiority is shown in the report under the head of 'Rapidity of Loading and Ejecting.'" I quote: "Time required to fire 18 shots, commencing and ending with chambers empty:

Colt revolver, 1 min. 54 seconds.
Smith and Wesson, 50 seconds."

But why not commence with the chambers loaded? There would then for 18 shots be 40 seconds in favor of the Smith and Wesson. I think I have said every thing that can possibly be said for the Smith and Wesson, and the illustration of which the most is made is what can be said for the arm. To go right on, suppose only 4 or 3 or 2, or, what is perhaps more frequently the case in real frontier use, only one, chamber has been discharged. Then the Smith and Wesson extractor must of necessity displace all the loaded shells to displace the one discharged. Six times the force must be used and the five loaded shells must all be raised to remove the one. How much time has been saved and how much is the advantage now?

Will this offset the advantage of a solid frame? —fewer parts, no hinge to rust or wear loose, no catch or catch spring to get out of order—a solid frame. This expresses the fact—more than double the strength. Who has ever seen a broken one? Let me quote from this writer again: "The only instance of superiority of the Bridgeport cartridge over the Service cartridge, which I have been able to find in the report is its penetration in pine butts." "Now, Mr. Editor, what under heaven has pine butts to do with killing Indians? Our troops do not fire at pine butts—they fire at Indians when they can get near enough to them."

That is rather a stumper. I dare say the board, when they found that the Colt's pistols using the Bridgeport ammunition, with an increased quantity of lead and powder (which cannot be used in the Smith and Wesson), making a penetration 5.7 inches as against 3.45 inches (with the Service cartridge) thought it meant something; perhaps they very naturally inferred that Indians would be slaughtered in the same ratio. If the ball from one arm travels with a velocity at 400 yards equal to that from another at 200 yards, will not our troops be "near enough to the Indians" with the former arm, when they are twice as far off as troops that are "near enough" with the latter? Our troops fire "when they can get near enough?" What is near enough? Simply to be within range of the arm used.

To say, speaking of the Colt and Smith and Wesson pistols, that one shoots better than the other, and to base this upon the result of a trial, and there rest, to the practical shooter is making a statement that has but little force; but to say that one arm uses more lead, burns more powder, shoots its balls twice as deep into "pine butts" (a fair measure of velocity), is simply stating the first essential to accuracy at long range. This is so well understood that it would be regarded as absurd to talk about accuracy in shooting long distances except in connection with great velocity.

The correspondent referred to, says: "The Bridgeport cartridge used in this trial contains 37.6 grains powder, and is represented as the regular Colt cartridge. This is simply not so. The regular contains 30 grains, and hence it is shrewdly suspected the 37.6 grain cartridge was devised and manufactured especially for this trial." What then? Why not furnish an extra strong cartridge for the Government trials, and why not, if the United States require all the cartridges furnished for Army use to be as strong or even stronger than this sample furnished for the Springfield trials? But the writer is mistaken; he may marvel at the penetration, but I have taken pains to ascertain, that it is precisely the same cartridge the Colt Arms Co. furnish their agents to sell with all arms sold by them. Those used at Springfield were not made for the trial at Springfield, but taken promiscuously from stock. Let me state, as an axiom of every modern long range shooter: *To attain the greatest accuracy attain the greatest velocity that can be reached, consistent with a due re-*

gard to the physical and nervous system of the shooter. If the arm will not stand this it cannot be the best

One quotation more. The correspondent says: "The facts are that the rusting and fouling tests were such as no revolver should ever be subjected to; and, as was to have been expected, all three of them were rendered unserviceable by it, and the Colt in a greater degree than the others, for upon dismounting them for examination the report says: 'The base pin of the Colt was found to be so badly stuck to the cylinder by fouling as to require a vice to extract it; the other arms were dirty, but in working order.' " This is an entire perversion of facts, and would, beyond question, deceive all who are not well versed in the report and subject matter (for them I write and not for the board). The fouling and sticking came before the rusting test, and it is one of the merits of the Colt that its cylinder has a double surface of revolution. The Colt after the fouling test was not rendered unserviceable, nor was its efficiency at all impaired by the effect—only discovered in dismounting the arm. It will be seen by the record that after the rusting, on repeated rusting tests, that, with the exception of first forcing the cylinder round by hand to give it a start, the weapon worked well, although the cartridges were struck a little to one side of the centre. The other arms did not work well; the Remington badly, and the *Smith and Wesson* not at all.

In conclusion we offer the following synopsis, which seems to fix the relative merits of the Smith and Wesson, and Colt revolvers:

Smith and Wesson No. 1, .22 calibre pistol, weighs 8½ oz., cartridge uses 3 grs. powder, 30 grains lead. The Colt .30 calibre pistol weighs 6½ oz., cartridge 9 grs. powder, 55 grs. lead. Smith and Wesson No. 2 weighs 24 oz., .32 calibre, 13 grs. powder, 90 grs. lead. The Colt .32 calibre weighs 8½ oz. (same as Smith and Wesson No. 1, .22), 13 grains powder, 90 lead. Smith and Wesson 1½ weighs 12½ oz., 13 grains powder, 90 lead. The Colt .38 weighs 12½ oz., 21 grains powder, 148 lead. Smith and Wesson .36 calibre (the new pistol), weighs 17½ oz., uses 12 grains powder, 156 grs. lead. The Colt .41 calibre weighs 12½ oz., uses 16 grs. powder, 163 lead. For Smith and Wesson .45, and the Colt .45, see repeated U. S. Gov. Ordnance Reports. It is proper to add that Smith and Wesson have abandoned the manufacture of No. 1, No. 2, and No. 1½, retaining only the new .36 and the .45 Army.

PINE BUTTS.

NEW ORLEANS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *N. Y. Tribune* writes from New Orleans, April 11:

A garrisoned city is a novel spectacle in this country in times of peace, and the important military factor in the problem of Louisiana politics is worth notice on its own account, and is doubly interesting from the part it is playing, unwillingly it would seem, in prolonging the existing controversy. I turn aside gladly from the councils of politicians, full of intrigue and declamation, and of selfish desires masked by patriotic moutings, to take a look at the men in uniform who act without talking, and who have for years maintained here a civil government of a sort by a show of cold steel. The garrison of the city consists in all of about two regiments of infantry—parts of three regiments, in fact—the 16th except one company, nearly half of the 3d, and some companies of the 13th. Only three companies of this force are at the barracks belonging to the Government. Those barracks are five or six miles out of town, and before troops could be brought from them there would be time, in the quick-touch-and-go way that such things are done here, to complete a revolution. Four points in the heart of the city are occupied as temporary quarters—the Custom-house, St. Mary's Hall, the Mechanics' Institute, and the old Orleans Hotel. At the Custom-house, a huge sombre granite structure that covers a block of ground, the whole of the two upper stories are turned into a barrack. Under the roof are the mess-rooms, kitchens, and sleeping rooms of nine companies, and on the floor below are the business offices of the staff and the guard-rooms. The place swarms with blue-coated men. All the daily formalities of garrison life except dress parade are gone through indoors, and the merchants and ship captains who come to transact business in the magnificent columned hall that contains the Custom-house offices hear the music of a military band overhead, the sharp orders of sergeants drilling recruits, and the tramp of the relief guard going the round of the long corridors.

There are no parades or drills in the streets, because the least movement of the soldiers excites the people, and it is the wise purpose of Gen. Augur to give the military occupation as little prominence as possible. The march of a single company through the streets, although it may only be going to a comrade's funeral, excites apprehension of a change of orders from Washington and a more active interference in Packard's behalf. The commissioned officers live at hotels and boarding-houses, and are seldom seen in uniform. All the Army officers have a singular dislike to wearing uniform when off duty—a feeling shared by the officers of no other military service in the world. Here this shrinking from display in public of the badges of their profession is intensified by the knowledge that they are looked upon as a political police, which makes them anxious not to be conspicuous by their dress. The common soldiers cannot, of course, doff the blue whenever they go outside their quarters, and they form a prominent feature on the promenade streets and at places of amusement. All the officers appear to dislike service in the South and to long to be relieved from it. A station on the bare plains of the West is preferred by all of them to duty even in this gay and fascinating city. The reason, as they give it, is that their duty here and elsewhere in the South is not strictly military, and as it is somewhat unprofessional it is irksome to men who feel a pride in being soldiers.

TWO GETTYSBURG HEROES.

ANOTHER contribution to the annals of the war has just been made by Major Joseph G. Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, in the weekly *Times* of that city. His topic is Gettysburg, and from the able article in question we clip the following tributes to two noble leaders who stood most prominently as representatives of their respective arms of Service. Of

JOHN FULTON REYNOLDS,

Major Rosengarten says: A soldier by profession, he won a reputation that gave promise of achievement not fully realized by reason of his early death. A native of Pennsylvania, it was eminently fitting that he should lead the van of the Army of the Potomac, when it hurried to the defence of the State in which he was born. In no instance of the many supplied by West Point, was there a better example than that of Reynolds, of the wonderful effects of a West Point training upon a characteristic American mind. Here was a lad taken from a modest family, brought up in a country town, grown up into manhood at West Point, sent to Florida, then from point to point through the West, slowly earning his promotion, recognized as a good soldier, and so good a disciplinarian, that even at the outbreak of the war, he was appointed to duty at West Point, and soon after assigned to the slow business of organizing one of the new regular regiments, then given a brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and from that moment showing himself master of the art of war, and rapidly rising to the height of every new command, of every novel duty, of every fresh demand upon his military skill and resources. It was his brigade that first smelled powder at Dranesville; it was his division that made the stoutest resistance on the Peninsula, and his imprisonment at Richmond after his capture, ended only in time to find him sent to Pennsylvania, to organize and command the hasty levies of militiamen brought together to resist the raid of 1862. He thoroughly inspired his subordinates with his own zeal, and the men who served under him felt that unconscious and irresistible strength which comes from a commander fully competent to his work, ready to do it with whatever forces are given him, and able to command success from every opportunity.

JOHN BUFORD AND THE CAVALRY.

Reynolds knew Buford thoroughly, and knowing him and the value of cavalry under such a leader, sent them through the mountain passes beyond Gettysburg to find and feel the enemy. The old rule would have been to keep them back near the infantry, but Reynolds sent Buford on, and Buford went on, knowing that wherever Reynolds sent him, he was sure to be supported, followed, and secure. It was Buford who first attracted Reynolds' attention to the concentration of roads that gave Gettysburg its strategic importance, and it was Reynolds who first appreciated the strength and value of Cemetery Hill and the plateau between that point and Round Top, as the strong-hold to be secured for the concentration of the scattered corps and as the place where Meade could put his army to meet and overthrow the larger body he was pursuing. Together they found Gettysburg and made it the spot upon which the Union forces won a victory that was bought with his among the precious lives lost there. Buford and Reynolds were soldiers of the same order, and each found in the other just the qualities that were most needed to perfect and complete the task entrusted to them. The brilliant achievement of Buford, with his small body of cavalry, up to that time hardly appreciated as to the right use to be made of them, is but too little considered in the history of the battle of Gettysburg. It was his foresight and energy, his pluck and self-reliance, in thrusting forward his forces and pushing the enemy and thus inviting, almost compelling their return, that brought on the engagement of the first of July.

TRUE MILITARY CO-OPERATION.

Buford counted on Reynolds' support and he had it fully, faithfully, and energetically. Reynolds counted in turn on having within his reach and at his immediate service, at least the three corps that belonged to him, and there can be little question that if they had been up as promptly as he was in answer to Buford's call, the line he had marked out would have been fully manned and firmly held, while Meade's concentration behind Gettysburg would have gone on easily, and the whole Army of the Potomac would have done briefly and effectually what was gained only at the end of three days of hard fighting, with varying successes that more than once threatened to turn against us, and the loss on our side would have been so much less that the pursuit of Lee's force could have been made promptly and irresistibly. It is not, however, given to all men to be of the same spirit, and the three corps that were under Reynolds followed his orders in a very different way from that in which he always did his work. When he got Buford's demand for infantry support on the morning of the first, it was just what Reynolds expected, and with characteristic energy, he went forward, saw Buford, accepted at once the responsibility, and returning to find the leading division of the First Corps (Wadsworth's), took it in hand, brought it to the front, put it in position, renewed his orders for the rest of the corps, urged their coming with the greatest speed, directed the point to be held by the reserve, renewed his report to Meade that Buford had found the place for a battle and that he had begun it, then calmly and coolly hurried some fresh troops forward to fill a gap in his lengthening lines, and as he returned to find fresh divisions, fell at the first onset.

"A HISTORY OF CAVALRY," by Lieut.-Col. Geo. Denison, will appear from the press of Macmillan and Co., New York.

LIFE INSURANCE.

A WRITER in the *Galaxy* for May discusses the subject of life insurance with unusual freedom and intelligence. To begin with, he tells us: "The frauds in life insurance date from the period when companies were started for the purpose of making money, and with the appearance of being philanthropical institutions. Savings banks have gone through the same experience, and it is a sad one. Men who attempt to lead the public to believe that they are engaged in an enterprise based, not upon the selfish principle of profit, but upon the unselfish principle of doing good, and who then deliberately go to work to fill their own coffers by means of the business, are, to say the least, obtaining their money by false pretences." Commenting upon the curious proceedings brought to light by the investigation into the affairs of the Continental Life Insurance Company, he says: "You will say that this is only one case, and that it is an exception, and that companies honestly managed will not permit such things. I grant you the latter part of your answer, but ask you to show me an honestly managed company; I know but very few. It will be found, on investigation, that these practices, or others quite as bad, flourish in every company, in this State at least, with few exceptions. Every policy-holder in a life insurance company who is asked to surrender his policy and take money for it, or another policy, may rest assured that there is a fraud at the bottom of the transaction, and that whoever will make money by it, he will not. In the reinsurance of companies, and the consequent changes of policies from one company to another, this has been the method by which the promoters of the scheme have realized large amounts of money."

He looks upon the Insurance Department of the State of New York as a delusion and a snare. "If there were no supervision, people would exercise their judgment themselves, uninfluenced by annual reports and all the apparently officially recognized columnar battalions of carefully disposed statistics. Then instead of producing certificates with the departmental seal authenticating solvency, the life insurance solicitor would be forced to prove his company entitled to credit by other and more convincing arguments."

In pointing out the remedy for the present abuses of life insurance he says: "In its consideration the status of a policy-holder in a life insurance company must be taken into consideration. To thoroughly understand what that status is, it is necessary to examine carefully the contract on which it rests. Each policy in a life insurance company provides for a life-long engagement on the part of the assured. He is to continue to pay premiums as long as he lives, if he does not anticipate them by a single payment, or by several payments. On its part the company agrees to pay to the assured, or rather to his nominee at the death of the assured, a certain sum. In addition, however, to this simple contract, the policy-holder is entitled to a share in the profits of the company. That share is greater or less as the case may be, as the organization of the company provides. The policy-holder is thus in a certain sense a partner in the business. He has an expectation of profits, either in the shape of reduced premiums, increased insurance, or actual money. The contract is not one of indemnity merely. It is a contract to pay at death a fixed sum, in consideration of the payment during life of certain sums known as premiums. It is apparent from this contract that the company which issues it must in the nature of things have the custody and management of large sums of money. It is contemplated by the parties that accumulations in the hands of the company must exist, and it is an incident of the contract that the officers of the company shall have the management of that fund. Is the fund a trust to be held by the company for the benefit of the policy-holders? If it be, then the courts of equity have complete and entire jurisdiction, and to them it should be left. They are competent to enforce the proper execution of other trusts, and presumably of this. Give perfect freedom of individual action to each policy-holder, take off the leading strings of State supervision, and leave the parties to a life insurance contract where the parties to other contracts are left, to themselves and the courts.

THE NEED OF ARTILLERY.

THERE can be no doubt, says the *United Service Gazette*, that the importance of Artillery in the field has been much more appreciated in late wars than formerly. Nor is this unnatural. As long as the Infantry which formed the bulk of fighting armies were composed of soldiers of long service, and fought in serried lines, the moral effect of Artillery was not appreciable as of late, when the combatant ranks are formed in considerable part of young recruits, and the Infantry fight scattered as individual riflemen. The greater rapidity and the necessity of greater rapidity in modern operations in the field has already had its effect in the greater employment of Artillery. The masses of troops brought into action are much larger than formerly, and it is impossible that these masses can with propriety be halted while the slow and tedious preparations which were formerly in vogue are made to outflank occupied posts or storm defended villages. It is much more appropriate and more rapid that the defenders of such places should be shelled out of them by a crushing concentration of artillery fire. For these reasons, the proportion of artillery to infantry in an army has been gradually increased, from two guns to a thousand foot soldiers which prevailed in the earlier wars of the first Napoleon, to more than three per thousand in the German army which made the last campaign in France, and to even higher proportions in some other countries. On a similar account, the guns, which used formerly to be carefully kept in rear of the centre of marching columns, and were only deployed in the line of battle after the preliminary skirmishing had been for some

time in progress, are now pushed to the forefront of the column of route, and hurried into action at the very commencement of an engagement. Hence greater losses are sustained than formerly in the officers and gunners of Field Artillery, and guns are more liable to be captured by the enemy than of yore. Indeed, if the present fashion of artillery combats is much developed, it will soon be a credit to artillerymen, not to have lost no guns, but to have lost many, as horses must be so sacrificed under fire under present conditions, that it must be almost impossible to withdraw guns in case of having to retire even temporarily before hostile advance. For all these reasons, it is necessary that, now more than ever previously, any nation which is at all liable to be involved in warlike operations should bestow the greatest pains on the nurture and cultivation of its Artillery. The Artillery is the branch of the Military Service which it is most difficult to improve. Even the highly-skilled Engineers could be supplied in time of urgent need by the introduction of scientific and skilled experts from civil life. But there is no association of civil gunners which could furnish our batteries or garrisons with officers, non-commissioned officers, and men to work their guns for even a few hours. The length of time which is required for the training of a gunner or driver is very great, and no other branch of the Service can transfer competent men to the Artillery off-hand. As the science of Artillery increases, this difficulty of improvising gunners will proportionately and materially increase also. The education of the gunner will soon be removed from the rudimentary instruction which, even at the time of the Crimean war, sufficed to teach how to load and lay a gun. Range-finders, deflection-scales, and all the modern improvements, will not, we may be assured, become more simple to the bucolic mind, unhampered by any intricacies of mathematical lore, as the powers of invention develop. Nor will it be safe to trust that officers or non-commissioned officers can always be at hand to lay gun or superintendent the handling of fuses. The rifle fire to which batteries are exposed from the very commencement of an action will tell heavily on both of their ranks, and we must expect that in many a future battle field batteries will be decimated, if not almost denuded of officers and non-commissioned officers early in the course of the engagement. We must, therefore, be prepared to have in the ranks of our Artillery in future a very large proportion of skilled gunners, competent not only to work, but to handle and lay ordnance. Now, in the United Kingdom and Ireland there are sixteen batteries of horse artillery and forty-two batteries of field artillery, making a total of fifty-eight batteries, or three hundred and forty-eight guns. Thus we have not one gun to each thousand infantry, or less than one-third of the proportion of guns which the experience of the German Army in its French campaign has taught it is absolutely necessary. It has been seen, too, that this arm cannot be improvised or rapidly created. Surely some measures should be taken to supply our notorious deficiency in this respect. None can say how soon the use of that arm may be required.

THE Smith and Wesson Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass., has supplied the Russian government with more than 200,000 revolvers in five years. The arm furnished is known as the "Russian" revolver, and is almost similar to the weapon used in this country during the civil war. The first shipment of 20,000 was made about four years ago, and the order has been repeated from time to time, though there has never been any contract for a larger number. M. W. Robinson, the agent in this city, stated that the works were now running upon full time, but he was not aware that any additional contract had been entered into. The company, he said, had also furnished the Turkish government with about 25,000 revolvers some time ago. These were of No. .44 calibre, and made to use the cartridges of the Winchester Company. The extensive order to the Winchester Company accounted for the large purchase of copper made some time ago, the contract calling for copper shells similar to those used in the United States Service in preference to those of some other manufacturers which were made of brass.

A CURIOUS trial, arising out of events connected with the siege of Paris, more than six years ago, has just taken place at Wurzburg. Several German soldiers belonging to the besieging army, while foraging in the outskirts of the capital, visited the cellar of a deserted villa, and noticed that the bricks appeared to have been recently disturbed. Corporal Steigelmann, who was at the head of this small expedition, made his men remove the soil, and they soon brought to light a large box containing papers, upon which, to use the expression of one of the soldiers, "there were a lot of images." These papers, which turned out to be valuable French bonds, they divided amongst each other, because, as they said, "it was fair loot, and many officers kept what they found." Several of the soldiers disposed of the bonds immediately after their return home; but others, including Corporal Steigelmann, thought it more prudent to wait until the affair was, as they conceived, forgotten. It was not until last year that they parted with their bonds, but the persons to whom they had sold them for an almost nominal sum found that payment had been stopped. Corporal Steigelmann and two soldiers were arrested and put upon their trial on a charge of theft, while the persons to whom they sold the bonds were proceeded against for receiving stolen property. The corporal and his two men have been sentenced, one to a twelve-month, and the others to two months' imprisonment, and the receivers have been sent to prison for nine months.

THE Post Office Department has ordered a tri-weekly mail service from Bozeman and Fort Ellis, Montana, to Tongue River, on the Yellowstone, a distance of 350 miles. The contract has been awarded to S. S. Huntley at \$34,000 per annum, the service to begin May 1.

The Offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be Removed on the 1st of May to No. 245 BROADWAY.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

MILITIA PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.—At a meeting of the Division and Brigade Inspectors of Rifle Practice (S. N. Y.) held at the house of Col. Wingate April 18, it was decided to leave to the brigade commanders the question whether the troops should practice at Creedmoor by regiments or detachments. A separate day is to be assigned to each brigade for practice; men failing to qualify are to shoot over again on the same day. Each of the brigades of the 1st and 2d Divisions are assigned three days for the third class practice, and two days for repetition for those who fail to qualify when first sent to the range; one day for those qualifying in the third but not in the second class. Practice will extend from May 10 to Sept. 7, 1877. Brig.-Gen. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, will dispense with the usual requisitions for transports and ammunition hereafter. An officer of his department will accompany the troops and provide transportation, and ammunition will be issued on the range. Tickets to Creedmoor will be sold to individual members of the National Guard, at the arsenal, for 35 cents the round trip.

COMPETITIVE DRILLS AGAIN.

I.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I was pleased to notice in the last number of the JOURNAL an article regarding "competitive drills." Let us have something of the kind right away—out of doors or in, by regiments, battalions or companies. Where is the colonel or captain who is ready to take the first step? Boys, if you can drill well, you need not be afraid to enter the contest; if you can't, what is the reason? Let the colonel having a spacious armory open the doors and invite contestants to enter; have a band of music present, and at the opening and during rests let the band play some lively national airs—too much classical and operatic music in armories is played out. We want a change; this same old thing over and over is getting dull. Charge for admission to cover expenses and provide a prize for the winning party. We would much rather pay fifty cents on an occasion of this kind than for the ordinary concert. We have attended them until we are tired, now give us something new. If this invitation is not accepted and acted upon by some of the energetic National Guardsmen, we shall conclude they are afraid of each other. Enthusiastically yours,

CITIZEN.

II.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I noticed in your last issue a communication signed "Dalton" urging the necessity of competitive drills among the crack regiments of the National Guard. The idea I think is a good one, and for many reasons. The men of different commands would become acquainted, a friendly strife would be engendered which would give an impetus to drills and help to break the monotony of ordinary drills, and a local pride would at once manifest itself by all the citizen friends of the various commands. The general tendency we think would be good. The outdoor drill as recommended by "Dalton" may not be altogether practicable, but competitive drills in the large armories could easily be provided for; take for instance six commands of sixteen files each. There is one thing certain, competition in rifle practice should not absorb the attention of the National Guard to the exclusion of competition in the general drill and duties of a soldier. Most respectfully yours,

VETERAN.

NEW YORK.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Captain Casey, commanding Co. I, has issued the following order, which came too late for our last issue:

I. The annexed record of drills is hereby published for the information of the members of this company. II. The following named members are specially mentioned for being present at every drill the past season: First Sergt. D. Chauncey, Jr.; Sergts. A. Delafield, G. W. Chauncey, S. C. Martine, J. W. Kilbrett; Corporal F. P. Marshall; Privts. S. F. Adams, J. Adam, F. J. Baldwin, E. T. Blodgett, E. W. Candee, S. D. Folsom, C. R. Hill, J. S. Kions, S. A. Lathrop, J. M. Montgomery, G. F. Merchant, C. F. Sheldon, C. P. Tibbals, W. Vanderhoef, C. Whitehead. III. The following named members, having made every drill and parade of the company since May 1, 1876, will be exempt from drill till Dec. 1, 1877: Sergt. G. W. Chauncey, Privs. E. W. Candee, G. F. Merchant, W. Vanderhoef. IV. Classes for instruction in the bayonet exercise will meet at the armory on April 13, 17, 20, 24, at 8 o'clock on each evening. V. The commandant desires to express his satisfaction with the results of the past drill season, and hopes to see an additional interest manifested on the subject of rifle practice, by making good use of the opportunity now offered to visit Creedmoor.

Record of Drills—Season, 1876-'77; total number of drills, 24; number of times present: Officers—Capt. Casey, 24; Lieut. Dominick, 23; Lieut. Thompson, 23; Sergeants—First Sergt. Chauncey, 24; Delafield, 21; Chauncey, 24; Martine, 24; Kilbrett, 24; Corporals—Du Val, 18; Marshall, 24; Arnold, 19; Black, 21; Vail, 23; Sage, 23; Moore, 24; Carr, 23.

Privates—Arnold, F., 22; Adams, S., 24; Adam, J., 24; Baldwin, F., 24; Belcher, G., 20; Bloodgood, W., 20; Blodgett, E., 24; Blodgett, E., 24; Bangs, F., 21; Benedict, A., 23; Byrd, G., 5; Burill, Jr., C., 5; Berrian, L., 5; Clark, Jr., T., 6; Crothers, N., 23; Comstock, L., 6; Carrington, F., 23; Conger, C., 7; Condict, J., 23; Candee, E., 24; Dominick, A., 20; De Wolf, B., 14; Dwight, H., 20; Duane, L., 11; Dana, F., 16; Duncomb, W., 6; Englis, C., 21; Englis, W., 23; Fiske, Jr., J., 18; Folsom, G., 21; Falconer, W., 23; Gorman, S., 21; Gale, L., 20; Gould, G., 21; Hallebeck, J., 22; Hill, F., 22; Hill, C., 24; Hyde, H., 23; Harper, F., 22; Harper, J., 21; Haynes, C., 9; Harvey, C., 21; Hance, J., 16; Harriman, J., 5; Inches, J., 11; Johnstone, C., 21; Kions, J., 24; Lent, W., 16; Lowe, D., 18; Lathrop, S., 24; Langley, W., 17; Lewis, G., 12; Mayhew, F., 18; Meeker, Jr., W., 18; Meeker, T., 18; Montgomery, J., 24; Marshall, H., 22; Merchant, G., 24; Mixter, F., 15; Newman, E., 18; Ordin, Jr., I., 10; Pents, D., 23; Pelt, H., 23; Pyle, W., 23; Pyle, J., 23; Reynolds, J., 21; Schultz, L., 22; Stanton, G., 19; Sheldon, C., 24; Sloat, E., 16; Scrymer, M., 21; Schanck, A., 9; Swords, H., 23; Swords, S., 23; Ticeley, G., 5; Trowbridge, E., 18; Tibbals, C., 24; Thomas, F., 14; Vanderhoef, H., 21; Vanderhoef, W., 23; Wisner, P., 23; Whitehead, C., 24; Whitehead, F., 23; Weston, F., 18; Wiswall, O., 6; Wiswall, S., 22; Williams, T., 22; Walker, J., 23; Young, E., 21.

On Friday evening, April 6, the members of Company A, 7th regiment, assembled at "Sieghortiners" (the old Astor Mansion) for the double purpose of celebrating the close of an enthusiastic and remarkably successful drill season, and presenting to the former Captain, Richard Alison, a set of

* Absent with leave. † Recently joined. ‡ Detached service.

handsomely engrossed resolutions expressive of their regard and esteem. The "spread" was all that could be desired, and the members proceeded to discuss it with becoming gravity, and continued the discussion until called to order and attention by Captain Hayden, who with blushes of satisfaction proceeded to deliver the resolutions aforesaid to Capt. Alison, who on receiving them responded in his genial fashion, and Capt. Hayden sat himself down with an expression of supreme satisfaction, which proved too much for the company, and they thereupon and with great severity called upon Capt. Hayden to stand up, and before he could say a word in self defense they presented him with an artistic and really elegant diamond veteran badge. The unfortunate gentleman had not a word to say for himself—although always ready to say any number of words for the company—so the toasting began, and the two captains were toasted and then the boys fell to toasting each other and everybody, and grew wondrous happy and vowed to remember the good a year and a day. This company numbers 96 active working members, united, ambitious, and when the teams ceased firing last Tuesday night at the armory range their team was ahead.

NINTH REGIMENT.—At an election of Co. E, Ninth regiment, April 6, for civil officers the following were elected: Treasurer, Private John McGlew; Financial Secretary, Priv. James Lewis; Recording Secretary, Priv. Thomas Flanagan; Board of Company Court-Martial, Second Lieut. M. J. Beaman, president; Sergt. James Maxey, Privs. A. L. Connatt, Chris. McGlew, John J. Corbett; Recruiting Committee, Sergt. William Nordahl, Prvs. J. Hopp, M. McDonald; Finance Committee, Corp. H. S. Dunn, Privs. A. T. Hoppe, Ed. J. Dooley.

The various companies in this command are practicing in the loading and firings and aiming drill, preparatory to the commencement of the spring campaign at Creedmoor. The attendance at drill has been, as in the past season, excellent. The closing promenade concert in aid of the band fund came off Tuesday evening at the armory, and was largely attended. The selections of music furnished by Major Downing, the band master, were very choice, and dancing was kept up until 1 p.m. Co. F, Capt. Walton, entertained their lady friends very handsomely during the evening in their elegant company rooms, which were very tastefully ornamented on this occasion.

The drum corps will hold a grand exhibition drill and hop at the Tenton Assembly Rooms on Monday evening, April 30. The tambours promise a fine time to their friends, and will no doubt have as successful an entertainment as any of their past ones.

At the battalion drill April 10 Co. A led the list with 98 men present.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Battalion drill of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal on Friday evening, April 13. The line was formed of nine companies of twelve files each. The men appeared in fatigue uniform and were commanded by Col. John Ward; Lieut.-Col. Cruger, Maj. Wilson and Adj't. Murphy were present and very ably assisted in the various details of the drill. The following is the official strength reported present: A no officers and 19 men; B 2 officers and 31 men; E 1 officer and 20 men; F 3 officers and 30 men; G 2 officers and 43 men; H 1 officer and 34 men; I 2 officers and 47 men; K 1 officer and 36 men; besides non-commissioned staff and 2 drummers. The ninth company was a sort of fifth wheel to a coach, and was maneuvered as a division in all division movements. The drill would have been more satisfactory with eight companies, as the line thus formed required the full length of the drill-room, and the ninth was compelled to form at right angles, much to its disadvantage. The ordinary battalion movements, such as close column; deploying; on right into line; centre forward fours right and left; left companies fours left, right companies on right into line; column closed in mass; change direction by the right flank; marching in columns of fours of companies and of divisions; wheeling, etc., were fairly executed. In marching in column of companies and of divisions the rear rank crowded upon the front rank, making it really a lock step; this should be avoided in the future. One division was ably commanded by a second lieutenant, there being only two second lieutenants with the two companies composing the division. Every movement was promptly executed, as each officer and man seemed to know just what to do without waiting, the only trouble being in want of steadiness on the part of the men. They were a little too ardent, too zealous; there seemed to be a strife as to who should start first and stop last. The drill, however, for the most part was very satisfactory.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—By courtesy of Lieut.-Col. Beadle, this regiment will assemble at the Armory of the 13th regiment, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, on Thursday the 19th, and Wednesday the 25th of April. In consequence of continued ill health, Sergt. P. H. Dunnigan, K, is at his own request returned to the ranks. Private Higginbotham, F, of this command, has been expelled by a vote of the company for habitual neglect of duty and non-payment of dues. The action of Co. G, in the expulsion of Private Carl Molander, for intoxication while in uniform, is approved. Warrants will be issued in the presence of the whole command, April 19, to such N. C. Officers as have passed a satisfactory examination. This regiment will also assemble at the 13th regiment Armory, on Wednesday, May 9, for review by Gen. Jourdan. As this will also close the drill season, the Colonel confidently believes that no member who feels an honest pride in the organization, will be absent.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—Five companies, comprising the right wing of this regiment, were at their armory in Fourteenth street, Monday evening, April 16, and were exercised for two hours in battalion movements by Col. Josiah Porter, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Camp, Maj. Horsfall, and Acting Adj't. Robert Lepper. The strength of companies reported present is as follows: D 2 officers, 4 sergeants and 21 files; K 3 officers, 5 sergeants and 22 files; A 2 officers, 2 sergeants and 11 1-2 files; H 1 officer, 4 sergeants and 8 1-2 files; I 2 officers, 4 sergeants and 8 1-2 files. Six companies were formed of twelve files each, and the drill was mostly in single rank in both quick and double time. This was the first battalion drill of the season, where the movements were mostly executed in single rank, and many little departures from absolute perfection were noticeable; but there was a certain promptness and energetic elasticity characterizing the whole drill which we think is commendable, and a feature worthy the earnest attention of all commanders. The manual was promptly and distinctly executed. The touch, facings and general carriage or set up were good; the step as a general thing was good, but several times the right and left flanks were not in unison. After the drill had been in progress about an hour and a half the command was given "In place rest," but it was not strictly obeyed by at least one-third of the men. Col. Porter has a prompt and energetic manner of commanding, and seems to infuse the same spirit into all the movements of his men, and holds his officers strictly responsible that they neglect none of their duties while on drill. There will be wing drills of this regiment on the 20th, 23d and 27th April, and on Tuesday evening, the 8th of May, there will be a grand review, dress parade and promenade concert. Gen. Shaler and staff will be in attendance. The

celebrated 22d regiment band (Gilmore's), sixty-five pieces, will furnish the music. This no doubt will be one of the grandest and most imposing military receptions of the season.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—The seventh annual re-union and dinner of the Veteran Association of the 23d, held on Tuesday evening, April 17, at the Academy of Music Assembly Rooms, was a most interesting and enjoyable occasion. The committee of arrangements were M. C. Ogden, Charles H. Stoddard, Wm. I. Martin, E. Haslehurst, John Lapley and C. L. Fincke, and it is but justice to say that the entire arrangements in every detail were most perfect and satisfactory. The celebrated band of the regiment, Contero's, discourse most excellent music at intervals throughout the entire evening. The grand entree took place at 7 o'clock, in the order of seniority of companies, as follows: F, B, K, G, A, E, D, and C, followed by Col. R. C. Ward, Lieut.-Col. Partridge, Major Barnes, and officers of the Veteran Association. There were present of members about one hundred and twenty. Mr. Charles H. Stoddard, president of the Association, presided, and of the active members of the regiment who belong to the Association were present in addition to field officers above named: Capts. Ogden, Storey, and Smith; 1st Lieuts. Moore, Richardson, Howland, Valok, Pettit, and Sweet; Quartermaster Budd; Commissary Bridge; 2d Lieuts. Allen, Gross, and Westlake; Ordnance Sergeant Bryant; Sergeants Ames, Schon, Hawley, Stearns, Wood, and Corporal Cotton.

The after dinner speeches were numerous, and sparkled with wit and fraternal feeling. Capt. Joseph G. Storey was a faithful sponsor for Co. A, followed by Sergt. Chatters of B, and Private Lapley for E. Mr. Warner spoke on behalf of D, Major Barnes for E. Mr. R. T. Shannon, ex-secretary of the Association, responded for F. Col. Rodney C. Ward, with characteristic humor, supported K, and highly complimented its present commandant, Capt. Ogden. The newly elected Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Duryea, one of Brooklyn's most learned and renowned preachers, being present, was now called upon, and on rising was greeted with loud and long continued applause. He spoke with his accustomed earnestness and eloquence.

We would be glad to report names and details more fully, but space forbids, but suffice it to say the company was large, the dinner superb, the wine sparkling, the speeches brilliant, the decorations most tasteful, the music fine, the arrangements complete, and the 23d regiment, both veteran and active, is every day adding to its glory and renown. It was past midnight when all joined in giving three cheers for the popular commander of the 23d, Col. Rodney C. Ward, and filed out of the banqueting hall.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Regimental Court-martial will convene at Kings County Armory, Brooklyn, E. D., on the 18th April, at 8 o'clock p.m. This regiment will assemble at the armory in full dress with knapsacks and blankets rolled on Thursday, the 19th April, for inspection and drill; April 23, for inspection and review by Gen. Jourdan. Lieut.-Col. G. Gleibl and Capt. W. Heerd, Jr., are detailed as instructors. *Electors.*—F. W. Obernier, to be Col.; G. Gleibl, to be Lieut.-Col.; P. Reitzner, to be Major; G. Fries, to be Capt., B. Captains—C. M. Hartmann, E; W. Heerd, Jr., H. 1st Lieuts.—G. W. Clitel, B; W. Stackman, H; O. Schwerzel, G. 2d Lieuts.—C. Frevort, D; J. Weingartner, G; W. Goettling. *Appointments.*—A. Schmidt, to be Adjutant; G. G. Sickler, to be 1st Lieut. and Asst. Q. M.; F. Knick, to be Com. of Subs.; P. Boessner, to be Inspector of Rifle Practice; H. B. Davis, Chaplain. *Resignations.*—The following officers have received honorable discharges: Capt. A. F. Hesse, Captain and Commissary G. Koch; 1st Lieut. W. Meyer. The Colonel commanding congratulates the several companies of this regiment for their successful efforts in filling their ranks. Every member of this regiment should consider himself individually responsible for its discipline and efficiency, and endeavor in every way to promote a feeling of friendly emulation in its ranks and thus make it an honor to belong to this organization.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—This regiment assembled at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth streets, on Thursday evening, April 12, for battalion drill. The men were in full dress uniform, which consists of dark blue coat and pants with red and gold trimmings, cap to match with blue and red feather pompon, white cross belts. The following is the official report of men present: A 3 officers and 45 men, C 1 officer and 40 men; D 1 officer and 45 men; E 1 officer and 46 men; F 1 officer and 42 men; G 1 officer and 32 men; H 1 officer and 38 men; I 2 officers and 42 men; K 1 officer and 40 men; also drum corps of 10. Eight commands of twelve files each were formed and the remainder of the men were exercised. The men were on hand promptly at 8 o'clock, but the line was not formed until nearly 9. Col. Jas. Cavinagh was in command, assisted by Maj. Edw. Duffy and Adj't. Moran. The lieutenant-colonel of this regiment is now vacant and several gentlemen are spoken of in connection therewith, but no selection has yet been made. Several of the officers expressed the belief that many of the men had remained away under the impression that the arsenal is unsafe for the drilling of a regiment. The writer observed closely during the drill and failed to discover anything which would warrant such a fear; in fact the spring of the floor seems less than that of the 7th regiment armory.

The rank and file composing the 69th regiment are a fine body of men—tall, erect, with the true military carriage and general stamp of the true soldier, and with proper management ought to rank among the very first of the National Guard; but judging from what we saw that evening we should say the instruction is hardly on a par with the appearance of the men. At the first command "Fours right, march," the battalion moved off with irregular step, rendering the marching at first poor. This was gradually improved. After making several circuits of the room in column of fours the line was halted and the order given "Fours left—march," the distances had been so well kept that this movement was almost perfect. The next movement executed was close column on first division left in front, which was fairly well done; but deploying column was very poorly executed, as commandants of divisions did not properly comprehend the situation. The movement was, however, repeated with better results. Eight of divisions to the rear into column was now ordered, and the command of third division failed to give proper command and this division was noisy, and a repetition followed with decided improvement. The march in column of division was good. The battalion now being in line of battle, the command was given "backward, guide centre march." This movement we have never seen better executed, the alignment was perfect, the step easy and exact. With two or three good features and several bad ones the drill averaged but fair. There is very fine material in this regiment both for service and parade. The war record of the old 69th is one which any regiment might justly feel proud of, and we would like to see a little more energy displayed in placing this regiment on record as favorably in the National Guard.

On Thursday evening, April 26, the 8th (N. Y.) regiment (Washington Grays) will have a review, dress parade, and presentation of marksman's badges at the State Arsenal. Gen. John B. Woodward, Inspector-General, will review the command, and Col. Geo. W. Wingate, I. G. R. P., will present the badges.

Statement of attendance at drills of 69th regiment, for quarter ending March 31, 1877:

Cos.	Jan. 15, 1877.			Dress Parade, March 14, 1877.			Street Parade, March 17, 1877.					
	Batt. Drill.	Street Parade, Feb. 18, 1877.	Parade, March 14, 1877.	State Arsenal.	Pres.	Ab...	Pres.	Ab...	Pres.			
A.....	33	31	64	36	28	64	20	64	46	18	64	
B.....	33	30	59	24	58	33	19	59	27	55	52	
C.....	25	20	45	44	11	55	45	11	54	45	19	54
D.....	49	28	77	51	26	77	50	27	77	54	28	77
E.....	35	40	75	48	20	68	46	28	68	30	29	68
F.....	21	29	50	25	25	50	24	58	28	24	52	24
G.....	22	28	50	26	24	50	20	50	23	27	50	24
H.....	36	30	56	39	17	56	42	15	57	45	15	57
I.....	25	37	62	30	20	50	38	18	51	32	19	51
K.....	288	258	541	381	196	516	350	525	333	192	525	333

THE N. Y. SOLDIERS' HOME.—The meeting at the Academy of Music Tuesday evening, April 17, in aid of the New York Soldiers' Home, was not what it should have been. The wealthy men of New York knew its object and were conspicuous by their absence. They did not face the music as the veterans who are now in the "almshouse" faced loaded cannon and gleaming bayonets fifteen years ago, when the destiny of the nation was trembling in the balance. Six thousand invitations were sent out, and yet the Academy was not full. The total subscriptions, including a check for \$1,125 from Koltes Post No. 32, of the G. A. R., amounted to only \$9,000, and this in the metropolis of the western continent; in the State that furnished about one-fifth of the entire soldiery in the late war!

On the 4th of May last, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher spoke in the Brooklyn Academy of Music in aid of the same object, to which an admission fee of one dollar was charged, and every seat was occupied and all the standing room was filled. At the close of the lecture, subscriptions were called for, and in a remarkably short space of time about \$14,000 was pledged. This for Brooklyn is as much as five times the amount would be for New York. However, the managers are not the men to be disengaged, and will call upon the merchants, bankers and business men of New York for their contributions. They only ask for sixty thousand dollars, and this, distributed among so many, will scarcely be felt by any.

Judge Noah Davis presided at the meeting, and patriotic addresses were made by Hon. John R. Brady, Rev. R. Alger, Gen. Sickles, and Commander James Tanner, of the G. A. B. Gen. Dix was absent at the bedside of his son. Letters were read from Gen. Grant, Gen. McClellan, President Barnard of Columbia College, and others. Messrs. Lester Wallack and Shook and Palmer sent in letters stating they would give benefits at their respective theatres in aid of this worthy object. Work has already commenced upon the "Home," and we trust it will not have to stop for want of funds.

NEW YORK HORSE ARTILLERY.—The adjourned meeting of the members of the Horse Artillery on Thursday of last week, was called together last Monday, April 16, at 8:30 o'clock, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Capt. W. B. Wetmore in the chair. The constitution which had been read at the previous meeting was called up, voted upon and adopted. This constitution provides for the management of the civic affairs of the battery, by a board of directors consisting of the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and six members elected in November of each year. This board is also charged with the election of members. A person desiring to join has to be proposed by two members of the battery, who are not members of the board, and this board at their next meeting ballot for the proposed member. When several applications for one vacancy occur, the board is not required to take the name at the head of the list, but can choose from the entire list the names of those, who in their opinion would make the best soldiers. After the adoption of the constitution the battery elected the six members of the board of directors for 1877. They are:

Lewis H. Livingston.

Frank G. Iselin.

Geo. W. Thorne.

Oliver Iselin.

Frank T. Iselin.

Belmont Purdy.

Mr. Frank T. Iselin was elected secretary and treasurer pro tem., as no 1st sergeant has as yet been appointed, and the constitution makes him the secretary. A committee was appointed to have the roll completed previous to muster, which will be the next meeting of the members of the battery. After adjournment the board of directors met and balloted for eight new members.

GATLING BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—The members of this command are ordered to assemble at the armory on Wednesday, April 11, and Thursday, April 19, for drill; and in full dress uniform (forage cap) on Monday, April 30, for drill, dress parade, and presentation of marksmen badges. This drill will close the drill season of 1876 and 1877. Sergt. Theo. McIntyre is detailed acting first sergeant during the absence of First Sergt. Tower from the city.

CREEDMOOR.—On Saturday, April 14, the Remington prize was shot for by 12 contestants. Some complaint was made about the ammunition. Twenty shots each were shot, each at the 900 and 1,000 yards range were fired. J. L. Allen made the best shooting score, 159. He was followed by Lamb, 139; Weber, 136; Dakin, 138; Blydenburg, 135; Jewell, 129; Morse, 125; Raymond, 124; Sharpe, 111; Sanford, 107; Fisher, 74; Washburn (900 yards only), 63.

The 7th regiment R. C. occupied the 500 yard range in the afternoon in a competition for the Morris Badge. On Tuesday, April 17, the Amateur R. C. had some practice for the purpose of determining upon teams for subsequent matches. Capt. Anderson carried off the palm with a score of 70 out of an h. p. s. of 75 (1,000 yards).

CONNECTICUT.

SECOND REGIMENT.—Commandants of companies are notified that the annual parade for drill in May, 1877, will be by company. In order that the uniforms selected for repairs, and to be replaced, may be sent to the State Arsenal at the earliest possible moment, at the suggestion of the Quartermaster-General, the colonel commanding requests the captains to cause their companies to parade this year during the first week in May.

NEW JERSEY.

REDUCTION.—The new militia law provides: That hereafter the active militia of this State shall be known as "The National Guard of the State of New Jersey," and shall consist of not more than forty-eight companies of infantry and one battery of artillery, to be organized into two brigades and comprised in one division; that there shall be to each company of infantry one captain, one 1st lieutenant, one 2d lieutenant, and not less than fifty or more than eighty enlisted men, from whom number of enlisted men there may be selected not more than five sergeants, five corporals, and two musicians; that every company shall be paraded at least four times in every year, and one of said parades shall be by brigade, when so ordered by the commander-in-chief; but no military encampment of the National Guard or State militia shall be allowed or provided for at the expense of the State, except when it may be necessary to repel invasion, or subdue insurrection or riot, or when called to aid the civil authority

in the preservation of the public peace or the enforcement of law, or when called into active service by the President of the United States. In accordance with the above, Gen. Mott has disbanded Cos. A and B, cavalry; of the infantry, A and H, 1st regiment; E and H, 3d regiment; A and B, 5th regiment; G and I, 6th regiment; G and H, 7th regt.; A, B, D, E, and H, of the 8th regt., and placed the officers on the "retired list." In order to determine what remaining companies meet the standard required by law, special inspection will be held previous to May 12 by brigade inspectors, while the act organizing the National Guard places the minimum of each company at 50 enlisted men, any number less than 45 present for duty may create a doubt as to the efficiency of such command, and cause it to be disbanded.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

COL. Obernier, of the 28th (N. Y.) regiment, deserves credit for the energy he displays in behalf of his organization.

CHAS. W. SHERMAN, of New Haven, is appointed paymaster of the 24th (Conn. N. G.) regiment with rank of first lieutenant, in place of Fred. A. Spencer, promoted to captain of Co. A.

CO. F, 14th (N. Y.) regiment, will parade with the Grand Army of the Republic (Brooklyn, W. D.) for the purpose of assistance in decoration ceremonies at Green-Wood Cemetery May 30.

THE Porter Rifles, of Nashville, and the Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis are to drill at Huntsville, Ala., on the 15th of June for the championship of the State of Tennessee.

MAS. C. W. Barker, the well known "Tattersal" of New York, who died suddenly a short time since, also commanded a squadron of Illinois Cavalry in 1863, known as Barker's Dragoons.

In answer to an inquiry sent out by the Grand Army of the Republic of this State to superintendents of poorhouses, thirty-two counties have been heard from and over six hundred veterans of the late war are reported as inmates.

DER VORPOSTER (The Advance Guard) is a new German paper published by Metternich Post No. 122, G. A. R., in the interest of the Order. The first number will appear next Monday. Maj. Fred. J. Karcher is the editor. That settles it.

THE officers of the 71st (N. Y.) regiment assembled at their armory Monday evening, April 16, for instruction in Wingate's Manual of Rifle Practice. Lieut.-Col. Chadwick, of the 71st, was the instructor. A large number of officers were in attendance.

GEN. Burnside, the most popular man in Rhode Island, never enters a street car in Providence without shaking hands with every passenger and calling him by name; and whenever he attends a country fair during the summer he exchanges compliments with every farmer, and never needs to be introduced to anybody.

WHY not engage the services of a good *maitre d'armes* for some of those regiments that have acquired fair proficiency in the movements prescribed by Upton, and acquire a little proficiency in the use of the small sword and sabre, as an accompaniment to the bayonet exercise and rifle practice which are now in season. Officers will find this a delightful and proper accomplishment.

BATTALION drills of the 14th (N. Y.) regiment at the armory of the 18th regiment, Hanson Place and Flatbush avenue, by courtesy of Lieut.-Col. H. H. Beadle, Thursday evening, April 19, and Wednesday evening, 25th. The assembly at 7:45 o'clock. On Wednesday evening, May 9, Brig.-Gen. James Jourdan, 11th Brigade, will review the 14th regiment at the above place, at which time marksmen badges will be presented.

On the evening of the 11th of April the 33d (N. Y.) regiment paraded through various streets, and returned to the armory at an early hour for the purpose of receiving instructions in Rueger's Street Firing Tactics. The night was too dark to practice it in the street. When the men are thoroughly drilled in Upton street firing exercise will no doubt prove beneficial in its results. Lieut.-Col. Bossert and Maj. Finkeimeier rendered Col. Rueger all assistance required.

MAS. Fred. Karcher, Capt. John Kissel, Adj't. E. C. Walter, Lieut. Jacob Weingarten and ex-Lieut. Valentine Schenck, of German Metternich Post No. 122, G. A. R., independent of the joint decoration committee, have made the necessary arrangements for a grand dramatic entertainment to be given in "Dutchtown" (Brooklyn) on May 7. Professional artists have volunteered. The proceeds will be given to the Soldier's Home Committee.

THE 2d (Conn.) regiment give full dress company drills, a battalion drill and parade, and a promenade concert and reception at New Haven on Monday evening, April 23. The programme includes "guard mounting" by Co. B, Capt. Engel; "skirmish drill" by Capt. Battricks; company movements (F), Capt. Morgan; manual of arms (D), Capt. Phillips; manual of arms and bayonet exercise (B), Capt. Engel; manual of arms, by command, tap of drum and pantomime (C), Capt. Breanan; battalion drill (C, D and E), Col. Smith; and dress parade (B, C, D, E, F), Lieut.-Col. Bacon.

THE colored militia of Charleston, S. C., comprising nine companies and aggregating about one thousand men, have passed resolutions tendering their allegiance to Governor Hampton and asking for his recognition of their organization. An effort will be made to organize a militia throughout the State composed of white and colored regiments, which, while their social relations will be distinct, will rally to the post of duty in the hour of necessity. Extensive preparations are making in South Carolina for the celebration of the deferred Washington's Birthday.

THE Norfolk Virginians says: The State reports that the right hind leg of the bronze horse on which Gen. Washington's equestrian monument, on the Capitol Square, has been discovered to be cracked, length of twelve or more inches. The weight of the statue and horse is probably ten tons, resting on one hind and one fore leg; the injured limb is the one poised. It is supposed that the crack was caused by the freezing, during the past winter, of water which by some means percolated into the casting.

THE President rode the other day along the line of the Washington aqueduct to "Cabin John Bridge," which magnificently arch of granite he admired exceedingly. He declared that it were a European work "there would be photographs all over the land." He was interested in the inscription cut on the granite tablet of the west abutment, and the marked omission of the name of the Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis—which was cut out of the stone by order of Gen. Meigs. Secretary Sherman said that the cutting out of the name would attract more attention to it than if it had been allowed to remain.

MAS. McCLELLAN says that when he meets his comrades of the Civil War he is inexpressibly gratified to find that he still holds that high place in their regard which more than compensates him for the trials and disappointments almost necessarily linked with important responsibility; and he adds: "I am confident that what is left of life for our comrades will be so simple and true, so full of honor and the true spirit of a Christian soldier—as it should always be—with men who have often looked death in the face—that the rising generation need not seek their models in the distant past, but be all content to find all the qualities that enoble human nature in the surviving veterans of our greatest war."

COL. David E. Austin, of the 47th (N. Y.) regiment, always has with him a complete roster of his regiment, giving the address of every man up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, also where they would most likely be found after that hour, so that at any time in case of an emergency by the use of the telegraph and messenger boys the regiment could be summoned on short notice. He could at any time with sixty minutes notice place one hundred men under arms, properly officered and ready for duty; and with two hours notice 75 per cent. of the effective strength would be present. As this regiment is familiar with the "street firing drill" and can be so quickly summoned to duty it is a very valuable organization to have in any thickly populated community.

RECENTLY Cos. A, B, and D, of the colored District of Columbia Militia, paraded in honor of the Emancipation Proclamation, and called at Marshal Douglass at the City Hall. The officers were introduced by Mr. Perry Carson and Capt. Poland, of Co. A, and in a few words congratulated Mr. Douglass on his appointment. Mr. Douglass said that he was glad to see them, and still more glad that they were celebrating a day which

should never be forgotten by their race. The war was waged in the interest of slavery, but it resulted in giving liberty to the negro, and the last gasp of the Confederacy was: "Help, Pompey, or I sink!" The change had been miraculous, and he hoped that they never would prove unworthy of the gift. He was glad to meet them; glad to see them clad in blue, with eagles on their buttons, and swords by their sides, and hoped that their arms never would be used except in the right.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

D. E.—1. The requirements for appointment to a commission in the U. S. Marine Corps are similar to those required for the Army. 2. Yes. 3. 21 to 25.

C. H. (Boston).—The army of Russia is about 663,000 strong; England has 100,000 regulars, 100,000 militia, and 170,000 volunteers on her rolls.

A. B. C. asks: Was there a bill passed at the last session of Congress restoring T. J. Spencer, late first lieutenant 10th Cavalry, to his former rank in the Army?—ANSWER.—Such a bill was passed by the House of Representatives but did not become a law.

C. B. F.—1. There seems to be no orders authorizing the regimental number on the coat collar, but it has been decided that "the number of the regiment but not the letter of the company should be worn on the infantry full dress cap." 2. Non-commissioned officers may wear service chevrons on the blouse sleeve.

T. C. (Newark).—If you have lost your discharges you should make affidavit to that effect to the Adjutant-General of the Army at Washington, and you will be furnished with duplicates. If you have been wounded in service you are entitled to pension. The amount depends on the extent of your wounds.

CADET.—The name "Academy" is not derived from Cadmus, the inventor of letters. One *Academos*, a local Greek hero of the time of the Trojan war, gave his name to a field he owned in the suburbs of Athens. A later owner, Cimon the son of Militiades, about 500 B. C. gave this field, which he had beautified, to the public. It became a favorite lounging place for the Athenians meeting "to hear and tell some new things." Socrates and Plato taught there. Hence by derivation to school, as well as an association of learned men, came to be known as an academy.

CONSTANT READER asks: 1. Can you cite an authority or precedent where one private has the power to confine another if ordered to do so by a commissioned officer. 2. Is a non-commissioned officer in charge of the guard justified in not accepting a prisoner from a private, although informed that the order for confining such private proceeds from a commissioned officer? ANSWER.—1. An officer's order may under certain circumstances temporarily invest a private soldier with the functions of a non-commissioned officer so far as to place in his charge another private who deserves confinement. 2. But, in the case cited in query 2, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the guard should detain both men and send or go for a direct or written order before confining the prisoner.

JANIZARY.—The Turkish corps of Janizaries was organized during the reign of Amurath (1389). They were selected from the stoutest and most beautiful of the Christian youth taken captive, who were educated in religion and arms. Standing in front of their ranks a celebrated dervish stretched the sleeve of his gown over the head of the foremost soldier, and his blessing was delivered in these words: Let them be called Janizaries (*Tengi cheri*, or new soldiers); may their countenance be ever bright! their hand victorious! their sword keen! May their spear always hang over the heads of their enemies, and wherever they go, may they return with a white face! White and black faces are proverbial expressions of praise and reproach in Turkish. The Janizaries were finally broken up in 1826, 25,000 of them being killed in suppressing a revolt to which they were provoked by a decree ordering that 150 Janizaries be selected from each regiment to be formed into a regularly disciplined militia.

FIRST (S. N. Y.) DIVISION asks: 1. Is a man who enlisted under the old code for a term of seven years not entitled to those advantages (viz., exemption from jury duty forever and decreased assessment of property) in consideration of which he agreed to serve the State for that period? 2. If by the new code he is deprived of such advantages, as I have been given to understand is the case, is not that law retrospective in its action, and like all other *ex post facto* laws, or laws which impair the obligations of contracts, unconstitutional? 3. If the new law is not unconstitutional, and by its provisions seven years' men are deprived of the privileges for which they enlisted, what compensation, if any kind, is to be made to them for such deprivations? ANSWER.—1. No. 2. No; the service does not affect the assessment. 2 and 3. These points are questions for the lawyers who will readily argue the case on the usual terms.

D. W. LANCELOT asks: 1. Is it proper for the field music of a regiment to be posted on the right of a band during dress parade, battalion drill, and parade, and a promenade concert and reception? 2. At guard mounting, should the field music, detailed for guard duty, fall in on the right of the guard and thus pass in review, and if so, what does Upton mean by saying "the trumpeters or field music detach themselves" etc. See page 267. 3. Is it proper for the band and field music to take post on the regimental parade ground (at dress parade), and there to sound adjutant's call and march the regiment to its position? If so, how is it that at West Point, Annapolis, Washington, and all Army posts the music take a position, designated by the adjutant (other than their position in line), and march with the companies to their position in line? See Upton, page 188, No. 379. 4. At review (brigade or other), is it proper for the drum corps to salute the reviewing officer as it passes him, and continue on at the head of the battalion, or should it wheel out in rear of the band and salute with the colors? (at the same time). 5. In addition to the usual salutes of the drum-major in passing in review and in making his report at dress parade, what others is he supposed to make with the staff? The explanations in Upton seem unintelligible to some of our "crack" regiments, and some of our criterion drum-majors. ANSWER.—1. No. 2. No; the field music is formed in rear of the adjutant, any where upon the regimental parade ground, but not upon the line. Upton plainly directs that it shall march upon the line at the same time with the companies. 4. At all reviews, except guard mounting, the drum corps or field music should follow the example of the band, of which (when not otherwise specially indicated) it should be considered a part. 5. Upton, page 340, gives full instructions for the drum-major.

THERE was lost at the Chattanooga Times editorial room April 6, a brass eagle from the tip of a United States flagstaff, which was picked up on the battle-field of Chickamauga. The eagle belonged to the colors of some infantry regiment in the 21st Army Corps, and probably, to an Ohio regiment. Seven skulls were found within a few feet of where the eagle was picked up, showing that the color-guard around that staff fared badly. The relic was lost in the stubborn fighting of Sunday, when the whole Federal Army was massed under Thomas.

GEN. G. W. CUSTIS LEE, the ex-Confederate, has instituted an action of ejectment for the recovery of the Arlington estate, which was devised to him by his grandfather, W. Park Custis. In 1864 the land, consisting of about eleven hundred acres, was sold for taxes and was bid in by the Government for \$26,500 and was set apart for a National Cemetery. Gen. Lee asserts that the act of Congress under which the sale was made is unconstitutional and void, and he therefore seeks to recover the property. Notice of the suit was served April 12 upon the officers in charge of the Arlington estate and Fort Whipple, which is also part of the estate.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The English cavalry brigade, in which the 5th Lancers, 8th Hussars, and 17th Lancers are included, are being exercised in the new lasso-drill. One hundred and fifty new heel-ropes, which are in the form of the letter "Y," have been issued for trial to the cavalry brigade.

The French War Department has just been established in its new office on the Boulevard St. Germain. The edifice is on an immense scale. Here the voluminous military archives, which have had many travels, finds a more commodious resting place than they ever had before. The military annals from 1643 (when Louis XIV. began to reign), to 1791, form 3,907 volumes, and have about 230 maps. Those from 1791 to 1840 form 2,000 maps, and more than 2,000 registers.

News has reached London, says the *Manchester Guardian*, that the body of the missing Abyssinian envoy, about whose treatment by the Egyptian government an inquiry was lately made in Parliament, has been found on the shore at Massowah. It was sewn in matting, and, says the report, "it is evident that the envoy had been murdered by the Egyptians." It is apparent that that is the belief of the Abyssinians, for they seized an American staff engineer (Col. Mitchell) and fifteen Egyptian soldiers, and murdered them in retaliation. King John declares he will not listen to any terms of peace until the Khedive evacuates Abyssinian territory, and cedes the port of Massowah.

The London *Standard* recently published a *résumé* of the French Army Estimates, from which, amongst other interesting details, we learn that their mounted officers are furnished with charges at a cost to the State varying from £50 to £56. This is a very remarkable contrast to the economical practice which prevails in England and America. In the English army mounted officers are not only called upon to mount themselves and provide horses for the public service, but latterly they have not even been permitted to draw forage or forage allowance unless they certify that the horses are their bona fide property.

It has been found that the firing of the 38-ton gun on board the *Gorgon* at target practice, has caused her framing to spring, which was probably too light for that class of ship, and her bilge spread out four inches. Although the blocks were laid in the dock, prior to examination, on the same moulds which have hitherto been used, it was deemed prudent to send a diver down to see what was amiss. Had this not been done, a serious disaster would have happened. It was discovered that, whilst the head and amidship portion had taken the blocks, the stem was up four inches. Pumping had to be stopped until divers had placed additional blocks to suit the altered shape of the ship. Our constructors may receive a most valuable hint from this little docking incident at Devonport. If 38-ton guns will alter a ship's shape, what will 81-ton guns do?

A GENERAL order, which has just been issued by the British War Office, directs that in future all soldiers' families are invariably to be inspected and furnished with a health certificate before being allowed to embark, whether on coast voyages or for foreign stations. This inspection is to be made by a medical officer at the station from whence they are originally moved, but in exceptional and isolated cases of women or children arriving at the port of embarkation without having such a health certificate, they must be inspected and receive one from a medical officer before they go on board. General officers are held responsible that

these certificates are, in all cases, examined by the staff officer superintending the embarkation. Soldiers' wives near their confinements are not to be embarked in Her Majesty's Indian troop-ships, proceeding via Suez to India, nor in mail or contract steamers, or other vessels on short voyages, such as to or from the Mediterranean, West Indies, British North America, etc., or on coastwise voyages at home. The husbands are to be detained with them.

THE London *Iron*, a prominent scientific journal, says: "A bill was recently brought before the United States Congress, and has been referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, the object of which is to obtain a grant of \$50,000 for a decided novel and daring scheme, viz., the planting of a colony within 400 miles of the North Pole, for the purpose of accomplishing at leisure the feat from which Sir George Nares and his brave companions have returned baffled. The scheme has received the support of the United States Geographical Society, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Academy of Science, the members of former Arctic Expeditions, and many eminent men of science in the United States. Thus it is not improbable that Congress will grant the sum asked for—modest enough, certainly, as compared with the cost of our own expedition. The author of the scheme is Captain H. W. Howgate, of the United States Signal Service, a thoroughly practical and experienced man of science, and no mere arm-chair dreamer."

THE First Lord of the Admiralty, the Speaker of the House of Commons, various admirals, R. N., and Messrs. Thornycroft and Donaldson, the constructors of the vessel, left Westminster Bridge pier for a run down the river in Her Majesty's steam torpedo vessel *Lightning* on the 19th March. This vessel, although only 84 feet in length by 10 feet 10 inch beam, is the fastest vessel in Her Majesty's navy, the mean speed attained on the preliminary run being considerably over nineteen knots per hour. A distance of about forty-five miles, including easy running through the Pool, was done in two hours and forty minutes, being at the mean rate of sixteen statute miles, or nearly fourteen knots an hour. The machinery acted perfectly and the visitors expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied with the working of the vessel. It is proposed to arm the *Lightning* with the Whitehead torpedo. The French government has just given Messrs. Thornycroft and Co. an order for six vessels of a type slightly larger than the *Lightning*.

THE recent march of one of the cavalry brigades of the Russian army of the South from Kischeneff to Odessa is an indication of the efficiency of the forces of the Grand Duke. The brigade, accompanied by a battery of Don Cossacks, left the headquarters at Kischeneff on the 12th of February, and, after a three days' march, it arrived at Odessa on the 14th, at 2 p. m. The distance from Kischeneff to Odessa is about 110 miles. Of this distance, 56 miles were marched on the first day, and it is possible that the whole journey would have been accomplished in two days, but for the unfavorable state of the weather—the roads being slippery with ice, and hail and rain falling abundantly. It is said that, notwithstanding all these difficulties, the troops showed no signs of fatigue, and not a man fell out. To use a homely saying, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating;" and the fact that both men and horses could perform such a march in such a manner is convincing evidence that, whatever may have been the case at the outset, the commissariat arrangements in the camp at Kischeneff are, and have been for some time, in excellent working order. Neither men nor horse, whose strength had become

deteriorated through insufficient diet, could accomplish such a march. On the other hand, reports from Turkey announce that the Turkish soldiers are driven to the end of all rule and discipline by the utter improvidence with which they are left to contend with want of food, clothing, shelter, and proper hospital attendance. The treatment they endure at the hands of incapable and dishonest officers is described as being simply shocking, while the resources of the empire are wasted in piling together mountains upon mountains of arms and ammunition instead of being devoted to providing the urgently-needed supplies of food and clothing.

At the meeting, March 22, 23, and 24, of the British Institution of Naval Architects, among the papers read were the following: "On the Fighting Power of the Merchant Ship in Naval Warfare," by N. Barnaby, Esq., C.B.; "On Citadel Ships," by E. J. Reed, Esq., C.B., F.R.S., M.P.; and "On Improved Ships of War and Defence against Torpedoes," by Michael Scott, Esq., C.E., F.R.S.E.; "On the Merchant Steamship of the Future," by J. Scott Russell, Esq., F.R.S.; "On Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Steel, considered in Relation to their Powers to Resist the Attack of Heavy Projectiles," by Commander Grenfell, R.N.; and "On a New Naval Gun-Carriage," by Lieutenant Paskaroff, Imperial Russian Navy; "On Raising Sunken Ships," by Latimer Clark, Esq., C.E.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

BRUFF—ROBSON.—On the 3d of April, by the Right Rev. Henry C. L. Y., Bishop of Easton, Lieut. L. L. BRUFF, of the 3d Artillery, to Miss ADA M. ROBSON, of Easton, Maryland. No cards.

HANDBURY—LEWIS.—On Wednesday, April 11, at "Idlewild," the residence of the bride's parents, Cornwall on the Hudson, by the Rev. E. P. Roe, Captain THOS. H. HANDBURY, U. S. Army, and MRS. FLORENCE V. LEWIS. No cards.

SPENCER—JACKSON.—At Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, April 16, by the Rev. Frank Millsburgh, JAMES H. SPENCER, U. S. Army, and LUCY COTTON, daughter of Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston. No cards.

VERY—ZEILIN.—On Wednesday, April 11, at the residence of the bride's father, Washington, D. C., by the Reverend Father Clampt, Lieut. EDWARD W. VERY, U. S. Navy, to MARGARET FREEMAN, daughter of General Jacob Zeilin, U. S. M. C.

BIRTHS.

McGREGOR.—At Camp Bidwell, Cal., April 7, 1877, the wife of Capt. THOMAS McGREGOR, 1st Cavalry, of a son.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

MORRIS.—Suddenly, on the morning of April 8, 1877, at Lower Brule Agency, D. T., First Lieut. and Brvt. Capt. LOUIS M. MORRIS, 20th U. S. Infantry.

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The full Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, and the full Report of the Committee of Policy-holders and Representatives of Policy-holders, have been printed, in pamphlet form, and may be obtained by application to the Society or to any of its agents throughout the United States and Canada.

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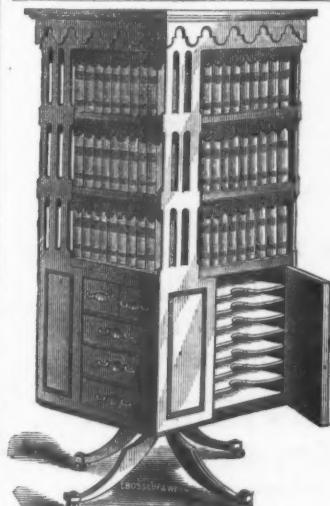
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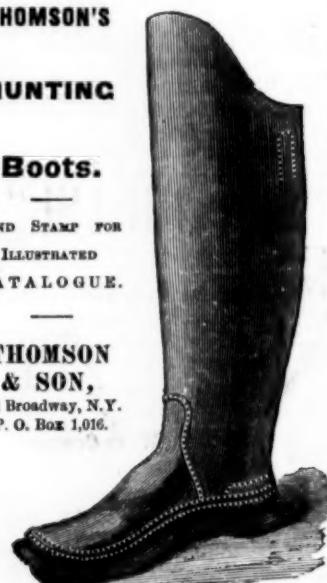
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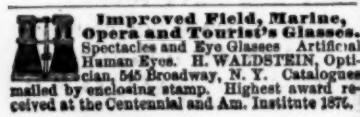
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